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For Zion's Herald. COME.

Lord, tarry not, but come : We listen for thy word, Let thy sweet voice be heard. Call the tired wanderer home. Our feet are ready shod For the delightful road

That leads the traveler home Lord, tarry not, but come: Earth has a poisonous breath More chilling far than death; We would be taken home.

Eagerly we cry For the sweet fields that lie, In Jesus' happy home. Lord, tarry not, but come:

Now the clouds intervene The River rolls between We listen for thy feet. We fain would run to meet Lord, tarry not, but come;

Heaven is so near at hand, White robe and saintly band, Speed swift the passage home. In thy dear presence be; Take the tired wanderer home.

REPLY TO SOMEBODY.

A writer in the Herald of July 26th, not intending by any means to defend Gov. Andrew, attempts to correct certain " misapprehensions and misstatements of facts" found in a letter of mine, lately addressed to His Excellency.

I. He cites from that letter the following language Men remember with pain your efforts to relax the laws of marriage," \* \* \* "It is with unntterable pain that we have seen the Governor of this onwealth recommending greater freedom of divorce to the Legislature." To these assertions the following denial is given: "It is utterly untrue that he ever advised the Legislature to increase the facilities plainly somebody is wrong. I should undoubtedly search the official papers of the Governor in vain to find language like this: "I recommend such legisla-it, as I often have in conversation, "wretched stuff." Governor's suggestion in his Message of 1861, which think of such a motive, is not very unusual. Of this was renewed in that of 1862, I have not, after careful examination of the whole subject, the slightest

I shall say more presently.

3. "If 'P. undertook to write at all about Gov. doubt. There are two ways of facilitating divorce. Andrew, he ought to have informed himself that he One is to render it easier to gain. This Gov. A. has never was, and never could be a Free Mason." Why not tried to do. The other is by rendering it easier so? I neither knew nor cared to know whether he for the guilty to bear. This is precisely what the Governor, in certain cases, has proposed. And this I if he was one, it would influence him in the least in called relaxing the laws of marriage and facilitating Green's favor, against his convictions of duty. I do the judgment of the Executive, but in mine. Such, me shameful that such suggestions should be allowed too, was the opinion of the Legislature which rejected an act intended to carry out the proposal of His power would be more wisely entrusted to responsible udges than to a shadowy Legislature, I am not required in my own defense to reply. Such, however, is the intrinsic though painful interest of the subject, that I append a few remarks. Perhaps no greater shock could be experienced by an intelligent Chris tian patriot, who had not looked into the subject, than he would feel upon reading Matt. v. 31, 32, and then perusing Chapter 107 of the General Statutes of Massachusetts. The unchristian character of our legislation upon the subject of Divorce, as thus ex-

hibited, is absolutely startling. The Governor proposes what would render the two passages still more dissimilar in spirit. If his stion became law, everything would depend upon the ability and integrity of the judges. We can only estimate the fidelity with which they would use additional powers by the spirit they show in using what they now possess. The Newburyport Herald says: " Go into court, and one perceives that sundering the ties is not considered of any consequence. The whole process does not consume a half hour, and perhaps not half of that." What specially wicked thing the Legislature of 1862 did for four parties, I know not; but this is sure, upon the testimony of the Governor himself, that the judges often commit grave errors. He says that " Now, upon the hearing of a libel for divorce before a single judge, the party seeking that divorce is entitled for his or her relief to certain inferences of guilt from circumstances from which a jury would not and ought not o draw such inferences, were the controversy between the government and the accused, and not beween a husband and a wife." \* \* "Thus a party is sometimes practically sentenced to celibacy. o long as he shall remain a citizen of Massachusetts. as a punishment for a crime for which he was never tried, nor indicted, and of which in truth and fact he may not have been guilty." To relieve such cases, it s proposed to entrust further power to the judges. The Legislature judged right in refusing. Other States are worse off than Massachusetts. The result of these things is seen in the fact that a writer, who seems to have examined the matter carefully, states it as his judgment that the whole yearly number of dithree thousand. The New York Tribune says that divorce cases there are five times as numerous as they were in 1861. The condition of things out West is still worse, if we may credit the following Western estimony: A citizen of Syracuse, N. Y., had been for some time deserted by his wife, who, as nearly as he could judge, had gone West to get a divorce. His only anxiety was to learn that she had succeeded. and that he was free to re-marry. His sole resource was to write to the clerks of court in all the counties. to learn whether he was yet freed from the bond of " \_\_\_\_\_ Indiana, Sept. 18 1858.

" DEAR SIR :- There has not been as yet any ap of your State; if we keep on at this rate a few year longer, we shall exhaust the marriages of New York longer, we shall exhaust the marriages of New York and Massachusetts. Awaiting the occasion of doing

Despite the exaggeration of this piquant epistle, what testimony have we here to Eastern morals and Western legislation? Christians ought surely to Legislature, I cannot conceal them." Well, we have arouse themselves, to arrest these bad tendencies be- heard your solemn convictions upon a tho

above alleged misapprehensions and misstatements of spare. They drive them to hell like sheep." facts as may seem good, I would invite attention to language is as appropriate now as it was then. But

1. "Desmarteau violated and then murdered a little girl-just what was done in West Roxbury the the past five years. It is but fair to conclude other day." True and false. The crimes in both you have had none upon this subject, since your cases were rape and murder; therefore the statement, "modesty does not counsel reserve," and what youin a loose way, is true. But at West Roxbury there think it your duty to say, you "speak out." The was a double murder. Desmarteau, in blind and several things mentioned in my letters have been

ently resolved upon two murders in order to gratify his lust. The boy was undoubtedly killed in the outset, in pursuance of a plan carefully devised. Most people would therefore say, though the crimes in both cases were the same in name, that the latter was far more atrocious than the former. Strictly taken, then, the above quoted statement is false. The apparent object of my critic in this loose assertion is, by availing himself of the still fresh horror of the public mind at the West Roxbury murder, to convey the idea that Desmarteau was a worse criminal than Green. I am no apologist for Desmarteau; before he was hung and since. I thought his execution necessary. Were the Bussey Woods criminal caught and convicted, I should think he, too, would deserve he turned from shooting Converse, he had seen two citizens entering the bank? Can we doubt that, with the still partially loaded revolver in his hand, he would have taken their lives? Such a thing was likely to occur, and Green must have contemplated it as not improbable. We have seen that he was not unprepared for such an emergency. The terrible eloquence in which Webster portrayed the guilt of Crowninshield, the hired assassin of White, fails to do full justice to Green's crime. Crowninshield for money murdered a stranger; Green, a youth whom he daily greeted with cheerful words and smiles. He better than any other whom I can now recall, is a striking example of Chaucer's graphic line,

" The smiler with his dagger under his cloak." 2. This writer quotes from me (for I give him the eredit of intending to quote fairly, despite the dubious ook of his words), as follows: "Why leave men to utter such wretched stuff as this, 'One Free Mason never hangs another?" He then adds, as his comment, "Such an intimation is very shameful." What he means by this language, is not so clear. If he intends that it was shameful in me to write the above quoted sentence, I answer nay. I have heard respectable men assign this cause for the Governor's inaction, both before and since I penned my letter to or divorce." Thus the issue is fairly joined, and him. I do but truly report a fact. How is that shameful? I put quotation marks about the words to show that the remark was none of mine. I called tion as will make divorce easier to obtain." He is Surely, then, no intimation of mine is shameful. But not so foolish, and, I believe, not so wicked as to deliberately make such a proposal. That such would from whom it may. It may be, though it would be have been the effect of any legislation based upon the well to ask whether that course which leads men to

divorce. I meant not and said not that it was so in not even know that Green is a Mason. It seemed to Governor or any of his intimates would instantly have stopped them. The shame of such stories would therefore seem to attach to those who might bave stopped them, but did not. I avoided inquiry into the Governor's asserted Free Masonry, before writing the troublesome letter, that I might be able to say, should he prove to be one, that I did not know or uspect the facts, and that in writing I was moved by no ill feeling to that respected Society. The writer seems to think I believed the Governor a Mason, but assuredly I did not.

4. "It is one of the 'curiosities of history' that although the Governor has passed through five annual elections unchallenged by the people on account of the heresies, as they are deemed, concerning divorce and the death penalty, it now happens, when he is no longer a candidate, that his attitude as a Unitarian (by presiding at the National Convention) has appaently called forth a shower of demonstrations."

Can the writer mean that I wrote my article to unish the Governor for being a Unitarian? Is that the best motive for which he can give me credit Might I not possibly be bonest? If he undertakes to write about me at all, he ought to inform himself that I am not, and never could be a hater or persecutor of any man on account of his religious opinions. One thing which I have always especially admired in Gov. A. is that, being a Unitarian, he is never ashamed of his colors. I hate (in a Christian way) those who, when they are in office, behave as though they parted with their religious convictions by taking their official oath. What bearing the fact that the Governor is not now a candidate has against honest criticism, I fail to perceive. As my critic seems to show the same kindly spirit for which he gives me credit, I suppose he will be glad to be set right wherein he has erred. I now dismiss him with a caution as pertinent as it is sacred "Wherefore thou art inexcusable, O man, whosoever thou art, that judgest; for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things."

But Governor Andrew himself complains passages from his letter quoted by my critic, of several hings; and to him I must reply. He calls the fee ing evinced by the people in respect to Green "un-reasoning." But he should bethink him that when he referred the question whether Green had been legally tried and convicted to the proper legal authority, the answer was affirmative. When medical men were required to pronounce upon his sanity, they replied that he was sane. The day of execution came and went, and Green still lived. Why? Because the Governor would not hang him. The Council would not commute his sentence. And now is it strange that people began to be surprised at such an imbroglio? Six months have passed by since Green was to have died, and he is yet unhung, his sentend matrimony. Among the answers received was the uncommuted, and the whole matter not adjusted. Meantime, with a thousand ways of commun with the public, always and justly jealous of the du execution of the laws, the Executive has taken no pains to explain this unusual proceeding. Not because the public feeling is " unreasoning," but because it springs from settled conviction, is it so persistent. Depend upon it, Governor, the men who feel and write upon this matter are men who reason, -not men

to be frightened at an adjective. The Governor says, " Since the duty of my office lemands me to declare my solemn convictions to things, down even to the alarming surplus of females II. I said Gov. A. signed the death-warrant of Des- in the State. But in the meantime a large class marteau. It seems Gov. Banks really signed it. But men have pursued their traffic unrebuked, whose Gov. A. reviewed all the proceedings, and yet re-fused to pardon the convict. Now I do not see but the use of words, in these terms: "All who sell that, for the purposes of my argument, the case is just liquors in the common way, to any that will buy, are the same as though Gov. A. had signed the warrant.

Leaving every man to assign such value to the jects by wholesale; neither does their eye pity or in regard to them, we have heard no "solemn con-

victions" booming through the successive Messages of

in the commi kindest wishes for your health and prosperity, I re-Yours truly,

For Zion's Herald. "SHALL I GO TO CAMP MEETINGP"

MR. EDITOR :- I presume there are many of your eaders who are considering the above question. I wish to say a few words to aid them in making the right decision. Perhaps there are some, also, who by eing this caption will be led to ask themselves the question, though hitherto having thought little or othing about it. I shall trust that I have done some good, if I only induce Christians to seriously deliberte on the subject, being confident that the spirit of

I will first state some of the reasons which prese nemselves to me in favor of attending, and then con sider the objections. While the principal reason spring from the religious benefits, still there are somewhich, though drawn from less exalted sources, ar not unworthy of consideration. The summer is to most persons an exhausting season. They come to its and demanding rest and recreation. This can be s cured on the camp ground almost if not quite a effectually as by the seaside or among the mountains The fresh air, the novelty and constant change of exercises, stimulate both mind and body to activity, and give them an elasticity and buoyancy that they sadly

Again, the social benefits are not to be undervalued. There has been little time for social enjoyment during the summer, and little relish for them even if there were time; but now, with the cool and lengthening evenings, the appetite for society as for food begins to return. I need not tell those who have ever attended camp meeting, how the mingling with old friends, and the constant accession of new ones, give full scope and activity to the social element in our nature. I would not be understood as sanctioning the opinion, to some extent prevalent, that the above easons are alone sufficient or justifiable motives for ttending camp meeting. If a person, and especially Christian, has only these objects in view, let him eek some other place of recreation. The camp ground with its services is dedicated to God; and whoever visits it solely for physical and social enjoy-Yet, while these ought never to be the sole ob-

nent, "steals the livery of heaven to serve the devil ject of attending camp meeting, and never can be inocently, they need not necessarily be overlooked or undervalued, but may properly be brought in as auxiliary elements in forming a decision. But to the erious-minded man, whether Christian or sinner, there are far weightier reasons in favor of attending these "feasts of tabernacles." I will briefly specify

1. There is opportunity for a more complete with drawal from worldly cares and distractions, and for more entire dedication to religious services than can be found under any other circ nstances. There is more time given to public and social worship, in the two months: two or three times as much as is usually devoted to it in the times of special service at home Sathered, there, away from the cares of home, they are called upon " to do no servile work;" they " wait n the Lord without distraction.' 2. The constant change of public speakers is favor

ble. Where one speaker is constantly listened to there will be less to awaken curiosity and keep the nind aroused; there will be somewhat of monotony n voice and manner, if not in matter, but here every ermon brings something new in every respect. The varied talents also reach all varieties of mind; and perons whom one preacher could not reach at all, an ther may easily affect.

3. Attendance on camp meetings widens the scope f our religious views and experiences. Persons con fined constantly to the services of one congregation ecome more or less isolated in their feelings, and

4. Best of all, it gives new life and energy to urch whose members attend. No church can b argely represented, its members attending with promotives, and giving reasonable attention to the vaious services, without being endued with new life and energy. Even if there is not a single sinner con verted on the ground, the churches may, and if attentive to duty will recieve a new impulse in their work. But sinners will be converted. There is scarcely ever a camp meeting where there are not some souls orn into the kingdom of heaven; and if Christians go to their various encampments this year, lifting up their banners in the name of the Lord of Hosts, he will give them signal victories. Not two or three, or half a dozen will be converted, but scores and hundreds; and others will go away with arrows in their hearts, which will at length slay them unto sin, but

nake them alive unto God. But I have left myself very little space to consider piections. If you say you have not time, I answer the summit of Mount Washington? that if it is in your power to take the time, you ought to do it. The summer has made inroads on your spirnal strength and energy, as well as on your physical. You need these few days of spiritual refreshing. You annot object to the order, as matters are now arnged, for I am confident that there is less disorder han there would be among the same people at the mes. Neither can you charge that the amount of hat prevail, and that the conversions are spurio Pretty extensive observation in the Eastern, Sc and Western States convinces me that the objection is not valid; and least of all in New England. So long as we can point to some of our most distinguished and useful ministers, and to multitudes of devoted Christians, who were converted at camp meetings,

such objections fall powerless to the ground. But I cannot afford the expense, says one. You worldly recreations; and by a little economy, which you may practice without any disgrace, and with but ing at home. But what do you have money for, if universities, 2 Biblical institutes, 75 seminaries, acad not to use on occasions where the benefits will be so mies and female colleges, educating yearly 25,00 great? The Lord has prospered you; given you persons. Raised in 1864, for enough for necessary expenses, and some to spare. Hoard it not up, but use it in such a way as to glorify God and bless your own soul.

A few words of advice to those who expect to 1. Make it a subject of daily prayer that God will our out his Spirit at the meeting you expect to attend,

and especially upon your tent's company, and above 2. Make arrangements, if possible, to remain the whole time. A few hours on the ground will profit you nothing; one or two days will do you but little

S. Leave affairs at home so that you will have to vive them no attention, and if possible no thought.

4. Take your unconverted friends with you. You will receive more profit yourself if you have others to work for, and will very probably have the joy of eeing them brought to Christ. Lastly, go determined to make the most of it you

can. Attend public and social meetings as much as Pomolah, the god of Katahdin. He took a beautiful possible, but forget not to commune with your own Indian maiden from her father's family and carried hearts, and endeavor, by God's aid, to make them fit her up the mountain. The father got his daughter

onduct, especially of late, a disposition to diminish a the community the restraints of law." With the indest wishes for your health and prosperity, I rethe good fight of faith," and then, if called during the next year to "finish your course," it will be to receive "the crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give to them that love his ap-

To all Christians, or other serious persons who are able to absent themselves from their business, I would say, in addition to all your other services of God, le it be said of you as of the Jews in the days of Ezra, "They kept also the feast of tabernacles." August 3d.

"WHAT THEY BAY."

Woulds thou know what troubles ma What annoys them night and day? Not a frightful mysh, or robber, But the spectre, "What they say." "What they say?" It haunts the maider When the hat or dress she buys, Goads the matron till she maketh Husband's purse a sacrifice.

To the orator it clingeth,
Daunts the statesman in his dream,
With the pulpit-teacher stealeth
'Tween him and his highest theme.

"What they say?" Well, let them say it, Airy echo, fleet as dew, When they've breathed it, 'tis forgotten, They who hear forget it too. Wouldst thou know what rules the million?
Themis, with her ancient sway?
Pomp and tramp of banner'd legions?
No—the bubble, "What they say?"
MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

IMAGINARY CONVERSATION WITH THE "OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN."

As we could not visit the Franconia Range where the Old Man resides, one evening I indulged in an imaginary conversation with his granitic majesty. It ed very abruptly on different religions. I thought I did not come here to be catechized, but did not dare to say it, as he appeared so grave.

Said he, " Do you, my young friend, believe in the Calvinistic creed?" I answered, no. "Methodistic? "No." "Spiritualistic or Mormon?" "Get away! I explained that by my answer I meant no disre spect to him; it had reference entirely to the creeds

"Your saying, 'Get away,' reminds me," said he, "of a story of Newton, who rang the bell for his servant and requested him to move the fire, as it burned him 'Had you not better move back yourself?' said the servant. 'I never thought of that,' said Newton. It is very difficult for me to move, my boy. A line by Pope will explain to you:

'And binding nature fast in fate.'" I began to feel the utmost reverence for his mor

mental majesty, and asked him if he was personally acquainted with Newton. "No," said he, "though I lived centuries before him." I asked him if the Newtonian philosophy is correct

He thought there might be some question about that.

world, a question still in discussion between Hugh Miller, Professor Hitchcock, etc., on the one side, and Lyell, etc., on the other." Said he was partial to Lvell's side, as it gave him a higher antiquity, and he had a desire to get back of Chinese chronology. "But to return, my young friend, have you no

" O, yes, your majesty; and it is more laconic than that of the Democrats out West, who, putting Jackson first, said they believed in General Jackson and the

"That's a funny creed," said he; "but what i

I answered reverently, "God and Nature." "Good for you, my boy! Give me your hand." Tremblingly putting my hand in his, he gave me the "grip," and I felt the pulsations of his stony heart

After receiving the grip, I said, " Below there various claims as to who was the first Mason-Abraham, Moses, David, Solomon," etc. He said all such discussions were useless,

claimed to be the first Mason, and wished me to give his respects to all the brotherhood, which is hereby

As he had a very solemn appearance, I asked his "O, yes," said he, "I always smile when old So

shines on my face, but loud laughter is not characte istic of great minds. My face is often wet with tears especially just after showers or rains, and during the sts, fogs and dews." I asked him if these were unhappy hours.

"Not in the least," said he; "there is a luxury

"What do you think of the idea of a railr

"No doubt," said he, "it will be realized. Th time will come when you will travel over one hundred miles per hour by rail, and the people on the Pacific coast will be your near neighbors. The world is tending to large nations, and a few general languages and all the Jeff. Davises on earth cannot prevent it These large thoughts interest me very much," he continued. "O," said he, "I want to talk with you little about the churches." I replied I did not know as denominational ma

"Generally they are not," said he, " and I don't wish to talk with you about small ecclesiastical mat-ters—only the Mount Washington and Katahdin thoughts, if you please. As yours, the M. E. Church, s a very large body, can you give me in brief the sta-

"With pleasure," I replied. "We have 9 Bishop nay, if you choose, make the expense very light. At the most it does not compare with the cost attending communicants, 13,153 Sunday Schools, 148,475 teachers, 859,700 scholars, 2,532,175 volumes in librarie 10,015 meeting-houses valued at \$23,781,510, 2,94 ittle trouble, you can make it almost as cheap as liv- parsonages valued at \$3,101,566, 23 colleges and Tract Society, \$12,610; S. S. Union, \$17,840; Bibl Society, \$78,780; worn out ministers, &c., \$78,856

> "You ought to make the sum total a million year," said be. "Your growth has been wonderful!
> Do these figures include the M. E. Church, South?" " No. sir."

total. \$726.586."

Said he had been so long accustomed to broad views that persons might think him inclined to the Broad Church as understood below. I remarked that there was a good inscription in the Bible to put over its entrance, "Broad is the way that leadeth to destruc tion, and many there be which go in thereat."

"I am not," said be, "a devotee to that organ "What can you tell me," said the Old Man, " abou

I replied, "One little story, if you please, about

the mountain, they say it is the smoke of the Indian straight in that direction; and I doubt whether along girl's fire as she cooks the food for Pomolah. It is his protracted ministry it ever turned aside an hour said the Indians have never been induced to visit from the celestial goal. And now the latest rumors Katabdin, or hunt near it, as, according to their bear that he has finished his course with joy. lief, such acts would not only be irreverent and sacri-legious, but would certainly bring upon them the wrath of Pomolah, who would destroy them by cata- them to multitudes;-and the same was equally a

sengers of wrath are catamounts! As Morpheus was beekoning me away, I said, in he most solemn manner and spirit, " Good night, Old

"Excuse me," said he, " for not rising and bowing,

tains sounded like the sub-bass of eternity. E. A. HELMERSHAUSEN.

For Zion's Herald. WHY IS THERE A SCARCITY OF MINIS-

our own denomination, but also in others, is a fact that is well known. The question is, why is there such a scarcity? No doubt several things have had a tendency to bring about such a result. But there is one thing, it seems to me, which has had much to do with it. I have reference to the meagre support of our ministers during these few years of high prices. Within a year or two it has cost about twice as much o maintain a family as formerly, but have salaries adanced in proportion? By no means. Perhaps they have been increased about one quarter.

Is not this rather disheartening to young men ducation and ability? Young men engaged in eaching, or in stores, or in some trade, command better wages than many ministers of the gospel, who have spent several years in preparing the fill stations of usefulness anywhere.

What are the feelings of a minister with a wife and two or three children looking to him for support, when compelled to hear an estimating committee say four regular operations have been hindered during the empelled to hear an estimating committee say four hundred dollars is about all we shall be able to pay you? Of course he can have no one to assist that wife in her arduous duties; and if she does not visit the peoole often, she is blamed. And what are her privieges for attending meeting? It is not very pleasant him to come home from meeting, Sunday after Sunday, and know that while he has been adminisering to the spiritual wants of the church, the church is making no provision for the spiritual wants of his family. These things are terribly crushing to a young man. Much of the time that he would like to devote to his studies he must devote to the wants of his family, or else see that wife wearing her life out by inches. These things can but bring a cold shudder over one

han ministers to forward every good cause? Is it ot time that churches were looking at this thing a ttle more carefully? "They that preach the gospe ould live of the gospel." When this is well attended o, will there not be more young men stepping forward and consecrating their talents to the work of

Maine, August, 1865.

For Zion's Herald. BAKER\_KIRRY\_BATES\_KIT.RITRN " The Fathers, where are they?"

My friends Eastward must not censure me becaus the departure of aged and venerable ministers among them affects me deeply. Many years of separation hut them off from memory, or to arrest the tear of ourning when they die.

Who shall ever tell what a genial and pleasant nan was Charles Baker! How natural seemed to him whatever was sunny and sweet, and cheery, and opeful! What goodness appeared to linger upon How graceful was his bow, and how luminous his mile, as he gave you his warm salutation! How trong was his tendency to come very near to you, and enwreath all around you his beautiful sympathies How charming was his birdlike voice-and how like the pleasant dews of heaven fell his words upon the

aghful listeners! It was in my college days that I first saw Baker as e stood shoulder to shoulder with such noble men as Norris, Webber, Cox, Husted, Robinson, Farrington and others. In those days he was fair to look upon as well as fascinating in manners and character. A roseate hue was upon his cheek; and though mature even then, yet he wore an aspect of youthfulness and when I met him in after years, the youthfulnes of his heart was fresh as ever.

But Charles has died. There is, somehow, a seem ing with me as if he might have lived longer to gladlen with his radiant smiles and cheery words the circles that loved him. Not so with the venerable Kibby. He " died in

good old age;" and there seemed no abruptness in his departure. Kibby I knew only as a patriarch. I was accustomed to contemplate him not as when in "the burden and heat of the day," but as when the battles of his youth and manbood had been fought, and when in the sombre retirement of superannuation and when his venerable form glided thoughtfully and ward flight. A most pleasant specimen was he of an old man whose hoary head was a crown of glory, being " found in the way of righteousness."

And so was it with that other patriarch—the ven erable Bates. O how refreshing was it to sit downs I once did-under the droppings of that old man heavenly eloquence! I remember that he seemed the blended preacher and prophet; and there he stood, announcing, with that deep, calm voice, a gos-And if at times be would seem verging toward the visionary and unreal, it was after all but a grand traversing amid visions of unutterable beauty and glory. That father carried a heart which, while it was so genial and friendly and loving toward his brethren, yet warmed with a far keener intensity toward heaven and the things which "eye hath not een." But he has flown away.

And so is seems has David Kilburn. And another

ecious man was he! How placid, meek, sincere and good he always was! I see his portly form still before me. I am looking into his gentle and friendly eye. I am listening to his fatherly and musical voice, and to those words so kind, so sensible, so pure, so friendly. And then he goes away from me—goes on about his Master's business—true to him, to the

trait of Pickering, Merritt, Merrill, Pierce, Fillmore. and others of the departed fathers. I refer to their bearing-ever considerate, kind and gentle-toward their younger brethren. So far were they from any sentiments of dislike or jealousy in respect to their juniors in the ministry that they seemed drawn to them rather by a kind of special affection, and knew haps they thought and fe't like the great Wesley, who passisted in bring and more from might be Such a "good night!" Its echoes among the mounare growing old take notice. But gone are these four. My eye follows them with intense affection. ed with beautiful remembrances. I shall roam again, I trust, amid the blissful scenery of my native New England, but these fathers will be ab sent; and so will others whose memory will be always precious with me. Let me be gathered with them and all the good in the great hereafter.

> CHARLES ADAMS. THE CENTRAL ON THE SOUTHERN

The Central Christian Advocate of Aug. 2, under the heading " Redivivus,'- takes the following turn on the bishops and preachers of the M. E. Church,

South:

South:

The following from the Cincinnati Gazette shows how the Church South is about to display itself. Its bishops and preachers having led the church into treason and rebellion, do not intend to cease their efforts to do mischief. They, having failed to destroy the government, will now gather up their scattered flocks for a great political campaign against liberty

and republicanism.

We verily believe that thousands upon thousands of the laymen would have been good patriots and true Christians, and would now unite with the church of their fathers if it were not for the treason and

In Missouri, we would inform the good bishop, the regular operations of his church have continued pretty much all the time since the war commenced. Bush-whacking, making raids on abolitionists and Union men, and killing true Methodists has been flourishing antil recently, but there is now a cessation of requi until recently, but there is now a cessation of regular operations. In East Tennessee too the regular work of hunting down patriotic preachers, and hounding Union men, so successfully carried on by Bishop Early, has ended. The bishop and his bloodhounds would have a poor show in the Holston Conference. Irregular constitutions of the conference in the c

alar operations are now about to begin:

"Bishop Andrew of the M. E. Church, South, is laboring to maintain the organization of that body. He issued the following circular at Selma, Alabama, on the 5th: 'I expect, God willing, to meet the bishops of the Methodist E. Church, South, at Columbus, Georgia on the 16th of Angust pert, Wo with the These things can but bring a cold shudder over one so situated.

But it will be said that many of our churches are not able to pay high salarie. That is doubtless true; and yet many members of such churches can afford to live well, can afford to have their families attend nanaging her own affairs. Our regular oper nave been hindered during the war, but now th God's mercy, we have peace, and purpose to return o our appropriate work of 'spreading scriptural holi-ness through these lands.'"

PEMPERANCE TAW PROUTBURGON The following is an article by Horace Greeley. The Independent of Aug. 3d, called forth by a letter from Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, in The Independent of July 27th, in partial reply to Dr. John Marsh, of New York. Dr. Bacon has taken a public stand against "Prohibitory legislation," and n favor of restraining the liquor traffic by a " License rom my brethren there have had no influence to system." We think the learned divine will find him self "hard pushed," and in a very uncomfortable

The acts regulating, restraining, supervising the Liquor traffic, popularly and properly known as License laws, are all based on the assumption that the moderate use of Alcoholic Liquors as stimulants to

moderate use of Alcoholic Liquors as stimulants to convivality or as reinforcements to flagging strength, is proper and wholesome. The object of these acts is to prevent excess, to guard against intoxication, debauchery and riot—to confine dram-drinking within the limits of moderation, respectability and safety.

The acts which aim at Prohibition have a radically different basis. They are based on the assumption that Alcohol is essentially a poison to the human economy—that it is to be bought, sold, kept and used, like other poisons; that no Alcoholic liquid should be used or regarded as a stimulant to convivaliality, or a restorative of overtaxed energies or failing strength—that Alcohol should be applied to or imbibed by the human body only as a medicine, as Calomel, Arsenic, and even the more deadly Prussic Acid, are at times employed by physicians to kill other poisons working in the system, and save the patient's life.

patient's life.

The first question to be settled in the framing of Liquor Laws is one of pure science or fact. If Alcohol be noxious only when used inordinately—if it may be properly used, as it so long has been used, to reinforce exhausted or overtaxed muscular energy, and to incite exhilaration—then we should have License laws; while, if all Alcoholic liquids are essentially noxious and poisonous, without regard to the License laws; while, if all Alcoholic liquids are essentially noxious and poisonous, without regard to the quantity imbibed save as any great evil is more to be deprecated and shunned than a little one—then the end which legislation should contemplate is Prohibition, not of all possible uses, but of all such uses as are shown to be permissions.

Having been convinced that Alcohol is a poison, all hold that law should treat it as a poison, and regulate its procurement and sale accordingly. I do not care to enlarge on this head.

The fact that our Prohibitory laws have gradually fellen into disregard is a very grave one. Dr. Bacon

and when his venerable form glided thoughtfully and carefully among his younger brethren. His aspect was calm and serene; his words seemed few, but they were always pure and good words; and his spirit was subdued and kind; and he moved amid his juniors as one that loved them, and would fain walk with them the path to heaven. When, on occasion, he spoke in the assembly, his words were select and slow, but they told unmistakably of a heart whose tendencies were away from earth—a spirit that was familiar with God, and was pluming itself for the upward flight. A most pleasant specimen was he of an old man whose hoary head was a crown of glory, benefit of the careful and the special content of the support of the fact that our Prohibitory laws have gradually fallen into disregard is a very grave one. Dr. Bacon bas a right to give it emphasia. I would nowise slur our or belittle it. And yet, when he truthfully tells us that "the old laws" forbade "dram shops," and contemplated only "inns for the accommodation of travelers," and the sale of wines and liquors by "a suitable number of fit persons," I think he justifies the remark that License was only a less conspicuous failure than Prohibition. Notoriously, there were dramshops in abundance under that regime besides tippling by wholesale at many if not most of the licensed tayerns; while, if the sale of Intoxicating Liquors was in those days confined to "fit persons" (which I do not dispute), it would be very difficult to designate properties.

do not dispute), it would be very difficult to designate persons whom we should consider un-fit.

I dissent, most decidedly, from Dr. Bacon's assertion that the difference between "the old laws" and the Maine Law was one of "extent and method" simply. I perceive and affirm a radical difference in idea, in principle, and in purpose. The old laws were designed to prevent immoderate drinking, while the Maine Law strikes at all drinking of Alcoholic or Alcoholized liquors.

But my more serious difference with Dr. Bacon is based on his assumption that a law generally disobeyed is necessarily invalid and useless. He says:

"The value, therefore, of what you call prohibi-tion, as compared with our ancient laws, must be found, if anywhere, in its superior efficiency as a method of restraining and regulating the sale of in-toxicating liquors."

drunken passion violated his victim, without a thought of murder, and then to escape detection, slew her.

Words transfer the griminal apparatus of the general state- temples for the Holy Ghost to dwell in. To some of murder, and then to escape detection, slew her.

When the griminal apparatus of the general state- temples for the Holy Ghost to dwell in. To some of murder, and then to escape detection, slew her.

When the Indians triumph, and she never returned. When the Indians repulsed, is more outwardly decent, and is far less subject to the morning curling up the sides of that that man would live in heaven. His face was of that that man would live in heaven. His face was know that Paris, where prostitution is necessary regulated, is more outwardly decent, and is far less subject to the more palpably revolting consequences of that gigantic evil than New York, where every consequences and religious is under the ab-

prohibit them.

But law has, to my mind, other uses and efficacies

I value it as a tes-But law has, to my mind, other uses and efficacies than that asserted by Dr. Bacon. I value it as a testimony to the individual conscience—a solemn and public warning against wrong—a beacon intended to warn the hot-blooded and heedless off the shoals of perdition. In this view, I hold it of grave consequence that all haunts of debauchery and gilded sin should be under the ban of legislation, even though I know that these will continue to exist notwithstanding. If ever a dear child of mine should be beguile dragged into one of these synagogues of Satan and ere ruined, body and soul, it would weaken my re-ect for the State—nay, it would even aggravate bitterness of my anguish—to know that such ves-

Why should that stern, harsh old John Baptist so plainly have blurted out to Herod, "It is not lawful or thee to have thy brother's wife?" In the lower aw sense of the term, Herod could easily make it awful, if he indeed had not already done so; and no one can have imagined that John's protest would have any "value," in the sense given above to that term any "value," in the sense given above to that term by Dr. Bacon. The protest had no "efficiency" in "restraining and regulating "Herod's adulteries, while it cost John his head. And yet there is a higher sense wherein it was worth all its fearful cost. It has gone and will go ringing down through all subsequent ages, piercing the ears of the dissolute and the voluptuous, the lawless and the lecherous, like the trump of an archangel. Herod perished miserably, loathsomely, despite John's remonstrance; yet who can say how many have John's remonstrance; yet who can say how many have been recalled thereby from sin to righteousness—from the way that leadeth down to death, to that which ends ever upward to perfect moral and spiritual life?

May I not hope that Dr. Bacon will reconsider

YOU MUST WORK IT OUT YOURSELF.

We find among Christians those who are but par-ially enlightened, and who think that they may have Christian experiences and Christian graces for the

asking.

Suppose I should pray, "Lord God, give me a quick sense of the beauties of literature;"—what would God say to me, if he said anything? "Fool, read on." I should be turned back to my books, and kept at them, till, after I had exercised my judgment and my taste, and schooled myself in the matters of which they treated, and become familiar with them, I should become a literary critic.

Suppose I should go to God and say, "Lord, teach suppose I should go to God and say, "Lord, teach me to see the fine lines of a ship?" I remember, years ago, hearing people talk of the fine lines of ships, and looking to see them. I could not see any lines at all, and I said,
"What lines do you mean?"

"Why, the curves," said they. "Do not you see how beautiful the bow is?" I could not see a thing with my unpractised eye. But now, after eighteen years of familiarity with ships, I can see the finest lines, the most delicate curves. But the ability to do this I could not have

A man goes and asks God to give him patience, and thinks God will teach him, and say, "Be thou patient." No, God will not. The man will go home, and his wife will say to him, "What a fool you have made of yourself!" and he will begin to fire up; but instantly he will bethink himself and say, "Stop! stop! God is going to give you patience," and he will take a long breath, and hold his peace. And the children will crowd around him, and climb upon him, and ply him with questions, and importune him for favors, without any consciousness that he is overburdened, and he will start to push them away; but he will call to mind his prayer, and say, "I asked God to give me patience, and here is an opportunity to practice it." In short, he will work out his own nationce, if God answers his reasonated. to practice it. In store, he will work out his own patience, if God answers his prayer—and God does answer our prayers. But how does He answer them?

By working in us to will and to do of His own good

And so it is with every Christian grace. You cannot pray meekness into yourselves. You cannot pray humility into yourselves. There is not a single Christian grace that you can acquire except in accordance with the great law of God that you are to have what you earn. You cannot go to God with any probabiliof having your request granted, and say, "Lord ve me these needed things," in any spirit but this ive me these needed things," in any spirit but this : Put me in the way of earning them according to the

law by which they are always to be had."

The history of New England is written imperishably on the face of a continent, and in characters as beneficent as they are enduring. In the Old World national pride feeds itself with the records of battles tional pride feeds itself with the records of battles and of conquests,—battles which proved nothing and settled nothing; conquests which shifted a boundary on the map, and put one ugly head instead of another on the coin which the people paid the tax-gatherer. But wherever the New Englander travels among the sturdy Commonwealths which have sprung from the seed of the May-flower, churches, schools, colleges tell him where the men of his race have been, or their influence penetrated; and an intelligent freedom is the monument of conquests whose results are not to is the monument of conquests whose results are not to be measured in square miles. Next to the fugitives whom Moses led out of Egypt, the little ship-load of outcasts who landed at Plymouth two centuries and a half ago, are destined to influence the future of the world. The spiritual thirst of mankind has for ages world. The spiritual thirst of mankind has for ages been quenched at Hebrew fountains; but the embodi-ment in human institutions of truths uttered by the Son of Man eighteen centuries ago was to be mainly the work of Puritan thought and Puritan self-devo-tion. Leave New England out in the cold! While

tion. Leave New England out in the cold! While you are plotting it, she sits by every fireside in the land where there is piety, culture and free thought. Faith in God, faith in man, faith in work,—this is the short formula in which we may sum up the teaching of the founders of New England,—a creed ample enough for this life and the next. If their municipal regulations smack somewhat of Judaism, yet there can be no nobler aim or more practical wisdom than theirs; for it was to make the law of man a living counterpart of the law of God, in their highest contheirs; for it was to make the law of man a living counterpart of the law of God, in their highest conception of it. Were they too earnest in the strife to save their souls alive? That is the problem which every wise and brave man is lifelong in solving; and if the devil takes a less hateful shape to us than to our fathers, he is as busy with us as with them; and if we cannot find it in our hearts to break with a gentleman of so much worldly wisdom, who gives such admirable dinners, and whose manners are so perfect, so much the worse for us.

Looked at on the outside, New England history is dry and unpicturesque. There was no rustle of silks

y and unpicturesque. There was no rustle of silks waving of plumes, no clink of golden spurs in it Our sympathes are not awakened by the changeful destinies, the rise and fall of great families, whose doom was in their blood. Instead of all this, we have the homespun fates of Cephas and Prudence repeated in an infinite series of peaceable sameness, and finding space enough for record in the family Bible; we have the noise of axe and hammer and saw, an apotheosis of dogged work, where, reversing the fairy tale, nothing is left to luck, and, if there be any noetry, it is something that cannot be helped, any poetry, it is something that cannot be helped,—
the waste of water over the dam. Extrinsically, it is
prosaic and plebeian; intrinsically, it is poetic and
noble; for it is, perhaps, the most perfect incarnation
of an idea the world has ever seen.—Prof. Lowell, in

RELIGION AND MORALITY.

North American Review.

"Thy law, O Lord" saith David, "is within my heart." If this leaven have not taken the conscience, all outward reformation is but Jehoiakim's rotten wall printed over with vermillion. What cares a good market-man how fair the fi-ece or the fi-sh look, if the loin be specked?—Thomas Adams.

One pound of gold may be drawn into a wire that would extend round the globe. So one good deed may be felt through all time, and cast its influence into eternity. Though done in the first flush of youth, it may gild the last hours of a long life, and form the wightest specific.

HUNGER AND FRUITION.—Desire is love in mo-tion, as a bird upon the wing; delight is love at rest, as a bird upon the nest.—Mathew Henry.

#### MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK. THE THIRD CLASS OF MISSIONS -Rev. T. Willa der date of July 31: "The month of July Lewis writes under date of study of the month of study has been one of unusual labor and care. I have spen four Sabbaths here in Charleston, preaching three times bach day, besides attending communions, love feats, Sunday Schools, etc.; but my pastoral work is most enervated. with the thermometer ranging night and day from 110 deg. I am called from one part of the city 90 to 110 deg. I am called from one part of the city the other, in the hot sun, to baptize children, visit this cick, and bury the dead. Yet the Lord sustains me. Ou congregations are increasingly good, and the revival meeting at Spring Street progressed well till the militar order stopped night meetings on account of the rioters On the third Sunday of the month, after due notice, preached and administered the Lord's Supper in Stances's Parish, at the mission circuit on Goose Creek about fifteen miles out. There was a large crowd of per ple, both white and colored, who seemed to take great in terest in the services. They had pot heard a sermoi there for more than a year before. I procured mean terest in the services. They had not heard a sermon there for more than a year before. I procured means of transportation for Bro. Leadbetter, a local preacher, to go out and preach to them once in two weeks, and I hope to visit them again in a month or two. Last Monday I started and visited Edisto Island, Beaufort, and Hilton Head, returning here on Saturday evening. Head, returning here on Saturday evening. Preached three times, and held one prayer meeting. Bros. De Forest and Anders are in good health and spirits, and hard at work. Bro. Greely, of St. Augustine, feels greatly encouraged at the condition of things. They have some revival in St. Augustine."

SCANDINAVIA.—Rev. L. Doblong, of Porsgrund, Norway, writes: "The work of the Lord is progressing here, and we have much for which to give thanks. We now have one hundred and twenty-eight members, and seventy-eight children under six years of age, twenty-seve over six, eight class leaders, two exhorters, and one loce preacher, with three Sabbath School teachers."

#### TO MINISTERS AND TEACHERS WHO PUR MR. EDITOR :- Please allow me to answer, th

your columns, a number of inquiries, addressed to me by preachers in different parts of the work.

The probability of suffering from fever and ague, o bilious diseases, is very slight, in most parts of the State Taken together, this is a remarkably healthy country.

The opportunities for academic instruction are of courses.

The opportunities for academic instruction are of course limited; but this state of things cannot continue long, as some of the best teachers in the East are coming to this State. The new Constitution authrizes and institutes a system of public schools, substantially like that of the State of New York. At St. Louis, St. Charles, Columbia, Warrenton, Louisiana City, St. Joseph, De Soto, and other places, are good institutions of learning, and academies and seminaries are springing up all over the

Quiet prevails in all our borders, and families are safe in every county, with but slight exception. In some lo-calities returning robels are suddenly "mustered out;" but, in general, the reign of law and order has taken the place of the reign of violence and bloodshed. Men need not any longer take their lives in their hands in order to

preach the gospel in Missouri.

The circuits are, I think, of sufficient size to accor-Ane circuits are, I think, of sufficient size to accomme date the most enthusiastic admirer of magnificent distances. They are being rapidly divided, however, as labor ers and appointments multiply. There are "openings' and work "right away" for those who are ready to begin anythere, and help lay the foundations for others to build the foundations.

anywhere, and help lay the foundations for others upon in the future.

The amount of support will not tempt the covetous, nor burden anybody; but Methodist preachers will not soon starve to death in Missouri, except they are disloyal or lazy. When Dr. Lyman Beecher was asked, some years since, to find a place out West for a young minister, he replied, "It is all place out West." This is true of the Missouri and Arkansas Conference. Whoever comes will find a place to work, and can make a circu for himself, if he is the man for this field. But men pa middle life, of infirm health and stereotyped habits, who have never been quite appreciated where they are, who cannot preach without a manuscript, and who expect to take the best charges in this Conference as soon as they get here, will save themselves from disappointment by remaining where they are. It requires more brains and n, than it does in the East. But those who can "roug at first, may accomplish much good, will grow u h the Conference and realize a magnificent future.

I answer a few miscellaneous questions:

1. "When is the best time to come?" When you ge 1. "When is the best time to come? When you ge eady. All seasons are favorable.
2. "When and where will your next Conference be leid?" In Louisiana, probably the first half of March I call the attention of all who wish for places to teach o the following item from last week's Central Christian

"A regular bureau has been organized by the Chur Extension Society for the supply of teachers to needy sec-tions, within the bounds of this Conference. The editor of this paper has charge of the matter. Regular books are kept in which are entered the names of all applicants We cannot undertake to answer all the letters we, but those who apply for places may be assured. that their names and qualifications are duly entered, and when the way opens for their employment they will be advised. All applications made to the Corresponding Sec-retary of the Church Extension Society are handed in to

The demand for teachers through the State is very considerable, and will increase as school houses can be built. siderable, and will increase as school houses can be built. There are Academy buildings in some counties unoccupied, where successful schools might be established. Female teachers are also required. Those who are willing to teach colored schools, are requested so to state in their applications. Earnest efforts will be made to secure eligible situations for all who apply. Those who write to me, whether teachers or preachers, and obtain no reply, may be assured that their interests have received attention. They may hear from somehold, also when they

is a splended prospect for our Church in Mis souri, if the brethren will help our Church Extension So-ciety, and if our ranks can be filled with sincere, earnest and godly men. We trust our waste places will soon blossom as the Eden of God. Yours truly,

### St. Louis, Aug. 1.

REPORT OF THE GROVE MEETING. Permit me to offer a word or two concerning the grow meeting at Marion, advertised in your columns, etc. was stated in the notice, the Protestant Methodist Chu ras stated in the notice, the Protestant Methodist Church in Marion concluded to change into an Episcopal Methodist Church some time since, and by their request Bro. Ily appointed the meeting. It began on Tuesday evening, August 1st, and closed Sunday evening, Aug. 6th. t began in carnest and closed in triumph. The preaching was convincing and practical, and the prayer meetings fervent and earnest. Preaching was had at the stand each day and evening, the pulpit being occupied by various brethren who dropped in among us. Bro. J. A. Wood, of Pennsylvania, and Bro. J. F. Sheffield, of West Sandwich, bowers, ware, the other confined west. Sandwich, however, were the only ones that remained through all the meeting; and had it not been for their earnest and faithful sermons, exhortations and prayers, we might not have been able to foot up so good a result. The congregation, save on the Sabbath, was quite small, yet has number converted was by no more injurisficancy. about a score came to the altar for prayer, and a dee spirit of conviction seemed to pervade the whole assembly The way is opened, I think, in Marion, for a grand goo ravival, and if the field can be averaged. a camp meeting of greater pretension, greater numbers and show, which closed up far less profitably to the churches represented, and less successfully to the cause of Christ, than the little grove meeting at Marion.

ERRATUM. In my article on Divorce, in the Herald of July 26th meusa et thoro," please read, "a mensa et toro."
S. W. COGGESHALL.

areham, August 7

## HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

JAY COOKE, THE SUBSCRIPTION AGENT. Mr. Jay Cooke has rendered the Government as grea and valuable services in its Financial department, as som of the distinguished generals have in the Military depart ment. It is proper that the country should know this that the people may award to him all merited honor and We see no difficulty in the way of supposing that he may have been raised up by Providence and e dowed with peculiar gifts for this special work. We giv below a carefully prepared sketch of his financial operations which have been so valuable to the Government.

Mr. Jay Cooke, an enterprising and successful Philadelphia banker, has always been one of the most efficient negotiators of public securities. Four years ago, when Pennsylvania State stocks were down to 85, he worked and brought them up to par, and at that rate he obtained three million dollars for the State, for raising and equipping her troops. When the Secretary of the Treasury gave various bankers throughout the country commissions to negotiate his first loans, Mr. Cooke was always among the most successful. He infraed a portion of his comthe most successful. He infused a portion of his own great energy into his sub-agents, and seemed to best understand how to present the claims of the Government to the people. When the 5.20 loan was authorized, it was understand how to present and to the people. When the 5.20 loan was authorized, it was before the public many months without attracting any attention, and the total sales by the Government were only about eighteen millions. The war expenses were so vast that banks and bankers were no longer able to supply money in sufficient amounts, and the Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to adopt some plan for appealing directly to the people to supply the means for sustaining the Government. Popular loans had never been tried, and the Government. were to be convinced that it was the best as well as the most patriotic investment. Mr. Cooke's high character and previous successes induced the Secretary to appoint him General Subscription Agent. The press and the telegraph were immediately put in motion. A large sum was spent in advertising, the distribution of a great variety of circulars and handbill steet the complexity. was spent in advertising, the distribution of a great variety of circulars and handbills, etc., the employment of travelers, and in establishing sub agencies throughout the loyal Stat's. It has always been Mr. Cooke's policy to have our loans taken at home, and he has never solicited subscriptions abroad, believing that our own people should have the advantage of the interest. The result of Mr. Cooke's efforts for the 5.20s are well known. Under his agency, dating about Feb. 1st, 1863, and closing Jan. 22, 1864, the loan was sold up to \$514,780,500.

As great success always occasions jealousy, complaints of favoritism towards Mr. Cooke were made against the Treasury Department, which a special report to Congress

of favoritism towards Mr Cooke were made agains, the Treasury Department, which a special report to Congress proved to be without the slightest foundation.

About this time the National Banking System was established and it was a part of the plan that the National

Banks should be the financial agents of the Government. While publicly expressing the warmest gratitude to Mr. Cooke for his past great and successful efforts, the Secretary of the Treasury determined to try the experiment of placing the 10 40 loan through their agency. In four months but eighty millions were sold. On July 25th, 1864, the First Series of 7 30s was offered through the same channel, but, up to Feb. 1st, 1865, a period of six months, the sales and payments to soldiers amounted to only about one hundred and twenty millions. This rate of subscription not being sufficient to meet the public wants, it was determined to roturn to the agency of Mr. Cooke, under whose management the sales begun to show an increase within the first week, and in less than two weeks averaged two millions a day. During the first thirty days they within the first week, and in less than two weeks averaged two millions a day. During the first thirty days they reached one hundred millions—an average of about four millions for each working day. The first series was exhausted on the 30th of March, when the sale of the Second Series of three hundred millions was begun. This series was all sold on the 13th of May, deducting Sundays and holidays, in the wonderfully short space of thirty-six working days—making an average of eight and one-third millions per day. The sale of the Third Series then commenced, but, owing to the fact that the Treasurer was unable to deliver the notes, comparatively little effort was made to influence subscriptions until June 1st, when deliveries were advertised to begin.

The sales of Government loans, under Mr. Cooke's management as General Subscription Agent, have been about thus:

5.20 Bonds,

\$514,000,000

\$1,274,000,000 to say nothing of his earlier undertakings, or the large amounts of bonds taken by his firm at the lettings to the highest bidder. Although other causes than imperfect agencies retarded the subscriptions in the summer adautumn of 1864, it cannot be denied that their subsequent success was chiefly from Mr. Cooke's energetic direction success was chiefly from Mr. Cooke's energetic direction His efforts have certainly been as unceasing, and his wisdom, skill and energies have certainly been taxed as much as those of any commander in the field, and with results no less important. He has been ably assisted by his brothet Henry D. Cooke, and H. C. Fahnestock—both partners in the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.

# Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865. Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance.

#### MTAIl papers stopped at the expiration of the term of su scription as given with the printed address. CHRISTIANITY AND TEMPERANCE.

Intemperance is not only a great social and mora vil, but one of the most formidable obstacles to the progress of Christianity. Christianity and intemper ance are powerful antagonisms of each other. The universal triumph of the former will imply and necessitate the overthrow and removal of the latter. The one advances only as the other retires, flourished in proportion as the other decays, and rises only when its opponent falls, when both confront each other in the same field. Such is their relation to each other. It is impossible for the same intelligent person to be true Christian and at the same time opposed to the temperance cause; as impossible as it is for one to be at the same time a friend of Christ and a servant of Belial. A consistent Christian is and must be an active temperance man, basing his action on the total

If ever there was a time when all Christians, moral ists and philanthropists, ought to be thoroughly aroused to action on this subject, that time is now. The evils of intemperance were numerous and exten sive before the war commenced; they have been greatly augmented and multiplied since. Drinking habits and drunkenness have greatly increased at home, as well as in the army. As the soldiers return with morbid appetites for strong drink, contracted in the service, thousands are ready to sell them the corrupting beverage, and to rob them at once both of know of a great many others who labor under the sam character and money. By the impulse which the re- impression. If it was not scolding, let the Doctor character turned soldiers will give the cause of intemperance, the contagion will spread-is already spreading society. Never were our youth in greater peril. The very gates of our domestic peace are beleaguered by ments of alcohol, crime is terribly on the increase The papers from every section of the country are filled with accounts of outrages of all kinds-outrages enough to make " midnight blush " and turn " the cheek of darkness pale." To the perpetration of these awful crimes, alcoholic drinks, which drown the voice of conscience and paralyze the manly sense, are

the infernal stimulants. When the purpose of J. Wilkes Booth began falter, and his heart to relent as the time approached for the execution of his horrid crime, he ran below calling aloud for Brandy ! brandy ! BRANDY! Brandy stifled the moral sense, strengthened the faltering purpose, and made steady the trembling nerve till the deed was done. Brandy murdered President Lincoln. Brandy or its equivalent has murdered and outraged thousands, and thousands more will fall TEMPERANCE PROMOTES LONGEVITY AND before it if, like the rebellion, it be not at once put down. Strong drink of some kind has been the potent ally of nearly all the crimes that have been committed for the last hundred years. In this country there never was such a time before: never before have things reached such a crisis as now. If the church and all the moral forces of community do not arouse themselves, the condition of society will be

worse instead of better. The ministry should be wide awake to the dangers which threaten to counteract their influence and oppose their work. As an important part of gospel morality they should preach temperance, warning every man and pledging every child and youth eternal vigilance against the insidious foe. The ministry, closely followed by the church, should lead off in this work; and there should not be an hour of needless delay. The same zeal which patriots have manifested in putting down the slaveholders' rebellion, should be shown in putting down the rebellio caused by strong drink. Rum, if not dethroned, will curse this nation more than slavery ever cursed it; for intemperance, which is the slavery of the soul, is gives us another witness for the cause : infinitely worse than chattel slavery. We give you fair warning, brethren. The enemy is re-organizing for the conflict. If you love God or man, gird yourselves for the battle and fight for religion, humanity and victory. Leave no work undone, no instrumen tality untried; for temperance is the great work of

The most promising field for successful operation is mong the children and youth. Fathers and mothers should instruct and strongly pledge to total abstinence their children at home. At the altar of domestic religion make them "swear," as Hamilear did Hannibal, "eternal hatred," not against Rome, but to all pastors and teachers we say, Save the children early to the cause-get them to sign the pledge, to learn and sing temperance songs, and set them actively at work for the cause. Have special meetings on some week day for the children, send them out with the pledge to bring in others and report. Organize a temperance society in every town, village, parish, Sunday School, neighborhood, school district, and day school. Circulate the pledge among all classes and ages—make temperance speeches, deliver lectures, circulate tracts, books, periodicals, preach temperance often from the pulpit on the Sabbath, and set everybody astir on the subject. Turn the world upside liquor traffic, and stop its sale. We want unparalleled activity in this cause, and the co-operation of every man, woman and child. We should lay hold of every means of moral and social influence, and educate the conscience of community to a full appreciation of the importance of the subject. Intemperance is the great, practical, influential, giant which should be assailed by the whole spiritual and moral power both of the church and of society.

Much may be accomplished by moral suasion Much was effected by it twenty years ago; but the work was not continued as it should have been. A new generation has come upon the stage since, and needs the same work done for them which was done for their ancestors. In the moral warfare against intemperance not a soldier should be discharged from the ranks, not a weapon should be laid aside, not an effort restrained, no work omitted. A personal responsibility should be felt to give the cause the full weight of his or her influence until victory is pro-

not be questioned by any intelligent citizen. The expediency and necessity of it are equally evident Every person knows that there are two classes in ociety which moral suasion cannot reform. Thos who have strong appetites for strong drink, and those who have equally strong desire for gain. A burning thirst for alcoholic drinks, and an insatiable thirst for gain can be reached and restrained only by law. W this; we pity the honesty of any one still more who does not admit it. The conviction on this subject is nearly universal among the friends of temperand In none more clearly than in these who have had nost to do in enforcing the prohibitory laws.

We deny that prohibitory laws have proved failares, unless all God's moral laws may with equal pro priety be called failures. Prohibitory legislation has not been hitherto a complete success; we expect however, that it ultimately will be; many intend that it shall be. We all know the causes of the par tial failure; they can be removed. Great obstacle are in the way, but they can be surmounted. Diffi culties beset our path, but they can all be overcom The first Atlantic telegraph was a failure; but thos interested in it had faith, and were not discouraged They have tried again. If this should not succeed another effort will undoubtedly be made. The cause of failure will be thoroughly studied and obviated and we believe the enterprise will yet triumph. The

beneath the bed of the ocean the thoughts and messages of the world. Prohibitory legislation will ye triumph. The traffic will be entirely suppressed by law, combined as it should and must be with a vigor ous use of all moral and spiritual forces at com mand. This is as sure to come as the Millennium; a certain as the universal triumph of Christ's reign or earth. There can be no reasonable doubt of this This is our faith which we propose to show by ou

Let the Christian churches lead off in this enter prise, ministers at the head of their respective colmns; and let all Christians engage heartily in the ause of temperance, as it is not only the handmai but also an important part of true piety. As w felt that the Herald should stand up boldly for th ountry while the war was raging, so now we ar determined that it shall occupy no ambiguous pos-tion and give no uncertain sound on the subject of temperance and on the question of total abstinen-

We shall present other points of the subject her after. Let us not fail, in all our efforts to promote the temperance cause, to seek the divine blessing and the aid of the Holy Spirit to enlighten our minds, give u wisdom to plan, guidance for execution, and strength to persevere until our whole duty is done and well

TRANSVERSUS INSTEAD OF "VERSUS." We are obliged to Dr. Curry for printing in full who wrote under the head of "The Advocate versus the Bishop," and also for his comments. His first objection is to the heading of the paragraph, "implying," as he might be improved and made more strictly in accordan with the facts. He says, " The Advocate does not and wil not occupy a position versus the Bishop." We are glad to hear that, and as an "amende honorable" we will amen the heading so as to have it read, "The Advocate tran versus the Bishop," which means simply when translat into the military dialect, "making a flank meven directly against the Bishop, but only as an attempt to cut of his supplies. He says too that he has "not 'scolded' th Bishops 'hard' or soft." We are glad to hear that also, for we thought he had scolded them right lustily, and we

terize it : whatever he calls it, we mean that. In regard to several other points raised in the Doct ents and explanations, there exists quite a different of opinion between us,-honest, no doubt,-but we find so many in this region agreeing with us that we are further friend at New York is slightly mistaken. We would re mind him that sometimes "distance lends enchantment to the view." As the subject involves delicate points, it may

We assure the Doctor that we will endeavor to ember" his excellent advice indirectly given, and "look ne good turn deserves another, and not liking to remain in debt, we in turn express the "hone" that our highly esteemed friend of the Advocate and Journal will endeavo to cultivate such serenity of spirit in passing through al he inevitable vicissitudes of editorial privilege and duty, rom "skinning to being skinned," that with great patience and an overflowing sweetness of temper he may be ab ove me." In regard to the above we shall endeavor ractice as well as preach.

We were strikingly impressed with the fresh and healt ful appearance of many of the veterans of the temperan cause in the recent Saratoga Convention. John Pierpont ently in good health, with the same fire in his eye which thirty years ago flashed defiance at his rumselling perse cutors. His voice is clear and strong. His soul is che ful, and his intellect apparently as quick and versatile a in days of yore. Another octogenarian was present in the Convention,—we did not distinctly hear his name, who presented a similar appearance of health. Chancel or Walworth, E. C. Delevan, Dr. Marsh, Hon. Gerr Smith, ex-Governor Dutton and others, presented cou enances almost the very pictures of health, on which the eshness of color, clearness of the skin, and the cheerfu less of youth seemed to loiter contentedly in the present gray hairs. Their very appearance on the other sid seventy was a powerful lecture on temperance, and a exhortation to all to practice it as they have done. The rong, and retain beauty to the last, be strictly and thor oughly temperate!

We clip from one of our exchanges the following,

"Samuel Caswell, of Barnstead, N. H., now 106 year old, has never had a physician but three times, has never seed intoxicating liquor nor tobacco, and his eyesight habeen perfectly good sill within a year."

is year as they have been in past years, seasons of grerefreshing. Those who go and those who remain at hor should pray for this. It is only by carnest seeking, prayer, and the proper use of means, that either individu writers who have spoken ably and earnestly through the Herald on the subject. They have left little or nothing for us to say. Yet we wish to say a word in regard to them bal, "eternal hatred," not against Rome, but to all that can intoxicate. If parents have not done this already, they cannot begin the work too soon. To God's love, grace and power. We want to chronicle in the Herald the gracious results in conversions, reclamation ings, to be followed by long and interesting revivals. Le those who report for the Herald make their reports as brie as possible, and get in all the important facts. There are so many in New England to be reported, that unless each of the case, they will necessarily occupy much space and crowd out other things. It is not necessary to state all the common place things which always occur at camp med ings. Our readers will take them for granted. We don also the propriety of lauding preachers much. It is hardl ways careful not to overstate them. God cannot be pleased with exaggerations. Truthful, modest statement are the mighty things through which God and the Hol A SHORT AND POINTED TEMPERANCE SPEECH.

Gov. Buckingham remarked, on taking the chair at the National Temperance Convention, as follows:

"We have just passed through a great national cont between the euemies and the friends of the Union—tween those who uphold, and those who opposed the stitution of slavery. The result of that contest is maintenance of the Union, and the triumph of the d trine of the Declaration of Independence. It is rigariter such a struggle, to meet a greater evil, Intemp ance. Rum-drinking is still, as heretofore, the great contest of demestic access and the fruit when it does not be such as the ance. Rum-drinking is still, as heretotore, the great of turber of domestic peace and happiness, and the fruit source of riot and murder. It is fitting now to re-affir the principle that abstinence is the only protection fro these evils. The rebellion has shown us the paper, of law

SILVER WEDDING .- Rev. B. Hawley, D.D., of But while the moral warfare goes vigorously on, we on Wednesday, August 2d. His friends took occasion to should also avail ourselves of all the restraints and force of prohibitory laws. The right to do this cantea set valued at \$250. All the charges served by the

Doctor is a pastorate of more than twenty years participated in the offerings of the evening. Dr. Hawley is an Alumnus of the Wesleyan University, an ex-Professor of Cazenovia Seminary, and a General Conference delegate

Country." Judge Russell was detained at home, and in his absence Rev. Mr. Strieby, of New York, opened the remarks on the subject. He spoke long and well. His connection with them in the capacity of instructor gave at the last session. We hope he may live to see his golden

MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL INSTITUTE.-We are formed that this institution, of which Edward B. Oliver, Esq., is the Principal, has been established for several years, and is well known as a pioneer in the work of aching classical music and opening the way for all

its session at Birmingham, on the 27th of July. Rev Wm. Shaw was elected President, and Rev. J. Farra Secretary. Bishop Janes, the representative of American Methodism, was received by the Conference on the 28th, and made an address the same evening.

ooks and Periodicals Received.

Good Words for August, from A. Williams & Co., keeps up a great variety of excellent reading on scientific, practical and religious subjects. We do not overstate when we say it a excellent. Medical Communications, with proceedings of the 7th nual Convention of the Connecticut Medical Society, held Hartford, May, 1865.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 10, 1865. In this city of learning and beauty is convened th merican Institute of Instruction for its thirty-sixth annual session. Thirty-five years ago, a small company of men, interested in the subject of Education, and desir of its more general diffusion, met in Boston and form an Association which afterwards obtained a charter fr the State of Massachusetts. Every year since it has held an annual session. Its published journals, comprising its n. Its lecturers have been men of sound learnng, and of long experience in the practical work of teaching. For more than thirty years these devoted educator

The object of the Institute, as set forth in its Constitu tion, is the "diffusion of useful knowledge in regard to and interested in the subject of education may become a member by the payment of one dollar to the Treasurer and signing the Constitution. Its sphere is not limited to New England. Sixteen States were represented at its Boston, 18 in Massachusetts. Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., was its first President. Of the eleven other presiding officers, G. B. Emerson, Esq., has occupied the presi dential chair eight times. The present incumbent is Rev. Birdsey G. Northrop, of Saxonville, Mass, for eight ears the State Agent of the Mass. Board of Education traveling in that capacity 12,000 miles annually. He is supported by 36 vice presidents representing all the New England States except Vermont, New York, New Jer-sey, and the District of Columbia. Mr. J. P. Averill, naster of the Chapman School, Boston, is the Recording Secretary, and W. E. Sheldon, of the Hancock School,

bluge of representative educational men, and to hear their addresses and discussions. Their lectures are elaborate The marks of thought, wisdom, and toil are seen in their countenances. These men in their annual sessions have given a new impulse to education, and thereby accomolished much good for the country.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 1 2 o'clock, P. M., the first meeting was called to order by the President, Rev B. G. Northrop. The weather was delightful, and be tween 200 and 300 persons were present. After prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Cleaveland, pastor of the 3d Congre gational Church of New Haven, at the request of the President the members rose to receive the ven Day, ex-president of Yale College.

Board of Instruction of New Haven was then read, to which the chairman made a happy response. In the remen had been sent to Congress, while the greatest ber from any other New England State was 222. Mr. Northrop then delivered a very able address. I

School might be drawn together somewhat during the coming year, and stated that of the lectures delivered be fore the Institute, 10 were by College Presidents and 34 by Professors. He mentioned that Prof. Olmstead was the first to set forth the benefits of a normal school. Notwithstanding the war, improvements in school sys tems, buildings and furniture had been introduced, normal York, Massachusetts and Maine, and new or improved systems of public schools adopted in Missouri, West Vir ginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. During the last three

years more money has been contributed to promote the cause of education than for thirty years prior, and this in spite of the war, taxes, and contributions to the Sanitar Teaching Latin, Especially to Beginners," was very in structive. It was opened by Dr. Taylor, of Andover Mass., and participated in by Prof. Thatcher, of Yale Messrs. Stone, of Maine, Boltwood and Carlton, of Masfrom the systems in operation, it is required to cover mor ground than can be properly cultivated; teach the mi ent learn all the great princi ples, and then make a grammar for himself; that the knowledge of Latin, to one who has thoroughly studied

it, is the smallest part of the education. On motion of publication.

The lecture by Ex-Gov. Washburn, in the evening was attended by a large audience of members and visitors. His subject, "Civil Polity as a Branch of School Education," was set forth in a style becoming a Professor in the Harvard Law School. He argued that the principles of Law were as easily, and might be as early taught the people make the laws, they should be properly edicated, and that childhood was the best time to begin.

Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, made a short and patriot speech after the lecture, giving some of his experience He was followed by Hon. Joseph White, of Massach setts, who, the President stated, was the first, so far as h knew, to propose College Memorial Monuments to the heroes and martyrs of the respective institutions.

BECOND DAY. han yesterday. The session was opened with prayer by by the venerable Dr. Day, now in his 94th year. The discussion before the Institute was on the "Free High School System." It was opened by Hon Joseph White, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Educa-tion. He defined the system, and stated that a High School needs a central location, beautiful building, good logical course of study extending through from three to six years, and a thorough scholar of experience as princi-pal, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers. The benefits were, a good education on the cheapest possible conditions, the moral, physical, and intellectual advantage of of instructing boys and girls in the same classes. His remarks were endorsed and commented upon by Valentine, of New Jersey, Prof. Greene, of Brown University, Hammond, of the Monson High School, Dr. E. O. Haven, Hill, Prof. J. S. Hart, LL. D , of New Jersey, and Green-

At 11 o'clock, Wm. P. Atkinson, of Cambridge, Mass. delivered a lecture on "Dynamic and Mechanic Teac ing," in other words, Object Teaching. The system he would advocate would be the inductive. In this, female not confined to intellectual learning. A comprehension of the "thing" should precede a knowledge of the child's comprehension; and cabinets, collected by and un-derstood by the scholars. His lecture was long, and a

officers, 32 are sons of Massachusetts.

The discussion was on the question, "What Duties does the Return of Peace bring to the Friends of Education, particularly in reference to the Freedmen of our

him an opportunity to know of what he spoke. He stated the urgent need of well qualified, self-arcrificiny your men for this field of labor. Their engerness to learn edge as earnestly as secular. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Abbot, of New York, Prof. Hart, of New Jersey, olored school, and an able one, too, judging from his speech, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, Mr. Boltwood, o the Sanitary Commission, Prof. Thatcher, of Yale, Rev. J. C. Zachos, and Mr. Adams, of Mass. An interesting letter on this subject from Major General O. O. Howard

sylvania, offered the following: Resolved, That this Institute recommend to tho

President Woolsey's lecture on "The Teaching Ioral and Political Duties in our Public Schools," xcellent in thought and suggestion. He saw no hin rance to the uniting of the great denominations in form ng a book on moral subjects to be taught in our school to attract the Catholic children into them. At the lose of the lecture. Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, mad short, eloquent and appropriate speech.

THIRD DAY. About one thousand members are prethan half ladies. Opened with prayer by Dr. Cummings The discussion of "Methods of Teaching Moral Topics" as taken up. President Cummings was called on and i ugurated the discussion with an earnest, plain and bre tical speech. C.F. Down, Hedges, of New Jersey, Mor of Hartford, Hammond, of Massachusetts, Greenleaf, Brooklyn, Cowles, of Elmira College, Dr. Thempson of New York, Thorne, of Massachusetts, Hon. Josep White, and Mr. Clark, one of the pioneers of the Inst ute, were the participants. The mthusiasm thrown into the remarks told how lively we the interest in the question felt by the members. Man were unable to obtain the floor. All advocated, 1st, no by precept and example. They denounced the porizing of doctrines which could not be compa hended or appreciated—and cited the old method of tea-ing the Westminster Catechism,—and, also, merely mo

on these subjects were urged. Dr. Haven's lecture was complete. His superior rhet ric kept up an unflagging interest. His lucid statemen of facts and plainly presented points exhibited in an a-mirable manner "The Indirect Benefits of School Educ tion." He stated that children are sent to school to lear how to obtain knowledge. It is better to control princ Habits of thought which abide are of more imp facts which do not abide. But a man never entirely forg what he has once learned. Some of the indirect ben on children are, the subjection to genuine and who law, humiliation of childish pride, and the training of the ocial passions. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The time was devoted mostly to the illustration of multaneous verbal and linear teaching. Miss Melvin Mitchell, of the Westfield Normal School, gave an exam ple of this method of teaching Physiology. The discu sion of the system was thrown open for a short time. Mr President Cowles, of Elmira College, and Dr. Lamber of New York, spoke in support of it

EVENING SESSION The exercises of the evening were introduced with so dutions. After which Governor Andrew spoke to the

The Institute has been favored, during its whole sess by the presence of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic of South America, Domingo Francisco miento. This evening he consented to address t audience. Not being able to speak English sufficient well to be readily understood, his remarks were interpreted by Mr. Greenleaf, of Brooklyn. After the speeches the meeting was tra

social levee. About three thousand persons were present

thirty-five (soon to be thirty-six) volumes of useful and practical information to the teacher. The talent, re arches and experience of the ablest teac They are not for sale at any place except the office of the Treasurer, 119 Washington Street, Boston. A more valuable acquisition to a collection of valuable, practical works could hardly be found.

#### RECONSTRUCTION. A STATEMENT OF PACTS AND OPINIONS. BY A WORKER IN THE FIELD.

MR. EDITOR :- If you will allow me a small space nions as they occur to me in reference to the missi work in which I am engaged. I am fully aware the my statements will not accord well with some of the cories strenuously advocated by certain correspondents of best practical operations. It is very easy to say that oil and water would make a very excellent compound if united, but to unite them by chemical affinity without essentially nanging their intrinsic properties, I believe, is ssible. Theorists have talked extensively about or mizing churches in the South without regard to colo ut practitioners, I think, have never successfully account hed it, and my firm opinion is that the proposi ess than give people their choice as to whether they will

e organized by a given plan or not. oose to attend, and whites may prefer not to atten and there is the end of it. This gives, as a result, church of blacks, and neither the officiating minister the people are to blame. White people may organize surch, and choose to exclude colored persons, prochurch privileges, without interfering with the rights any, and no one can justly deny their right so to che In this country all enjoy ecclesiastical and sociologic freedom. This freedom does not oppose organization pased upon the choice of the people, and in no case, in oither church or society, can a majority incorporate a minority against their will. There is no doubt that segre gation is the present tendency of things in the South If not greatly mistaken the same tendencies exist by a neal laws all over the world. This natural segregar does not oppose mutual rights and just equality, neither necessitates nor encourages hostility, but enule to equal merit and compels mutual respect.

Would it not be well for those who deny this position

and can see no obstacles and natural laws in the way niversal association in church, society, and consang ty, to come to some Southern field, say Vickaburg, Miss. and show to the M. E. Church, its wise Bishops, and th world that their theory is pre-eminently the best, as is so stoutly claimed by them. This would be satisfactory evidence. Grant did not end the rebellion by simply saying it could be done, but he gratified the world by demonstrate ing his proposition by practical masterly action. Practical action is the infalliable principle of success in all just and lawful undertakings. Brethren, we who are study ing, praying, and laboring in the field, and even fighting with beasts at Ephesus, are anxious that you try you great might on this field of glory, and if necessary to that end, we like obedient soldiers, will gladly be superseded by those who can wield the sword to better advantage.

What I have said about segregation is as true of white who come from the North, of all political and religion

riews, as it is of the natives of the South. I can only for races of men thus to segregate as it is for oaks to be oaks, pines to be pines, sparrows to be sparrows and eagle to be eagles. Men are infinitely above trees and birds but they are as much creatures of natural law, and as inelations as men, both in their unity of being and diversity of characteristics. As a rule, whites and blacks will no intermarry, and miscegenation will be considered an abomination. The time is not far distant when the people of n of this system.

siness of the afternoon was the election of nominating committee reported the list of and forever discard many of the evils of slavery—the the year previous, with but few and unimporges. Birdsey Grant Northrop, of Saxonville,
ant of Massachusetts Board of Education, was
President, and the whole list of nominations
sly adopted and officers elected. Of the 59
2 are sons of Massachusetts. separately. The M. E. Church can succeed in the South as well as elsewhere. Let men and means be furnished and she can no more be expelled from the South that from the world!

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION.

Mr. EDITOR :- I second most heartily the proposition a convention this fall of the New England Methodist to be composed of clergymen and laymen. Such a gath ering at this time, in my opinion, would be most opportune and beneficial to the church. Questions of grea magnitude, growing out of radical changes in our political cal condition, now press upon the churches for consideration and solution, and our church should be prepared to take her position and bear her full share of the great reso suddenly thrown upon her, in commo with her sister churches, I believe, by the providence

Methodists, Roman Catholics, etc. Of the whole Paris moral and social well being? is a question of thrilling i terest to the church; and what shall be our future rela tions with the Church South, while of less im than this, is still one in which every true Methodist has deep interest. And should not our missionary operations especially those of a domestic character, be enlarged and cuted with increased vigor ?

New and extensive fields of labor are open the South, which will require many laborers and large means to occupy and cultivate. Our Missionary Society, at its last annual meeting, made what was at that time but the condition of things at the South has so change since that time as to render, in my opinion, this appre ties as she ought. Measures should be taken to largely increase the resources of the church in this de-partment. The grand resolve of the late Congregational Council to raise \$750,000 for domestic missions alone, is challenge to all Christian churches to enlarge their views and quicken their zeal in the same direction. And there is the great centenary movement of next year; is it any too early to kindle the fires that will drive the machinery hat will make that a success worthy of the church? name these simply because they are now pressing for con ideration and earnest attention, and our Annual Confe

I think it would be well therefore for our ministers and aymen throughout New England to meet and confer upor these, and indeed upon all matters affecting the efficiency of our beloved Methodism. As the result of such a gath ering a new impetus would be given to the church in all ner enterprises. The clergy and laity would have several churches girded with new strength to labor in the great work which God has placed before them. The hurch has talent and resources sufficient for the hour out they need development, organization and direction best way to meet them; and both these such a convention would aid us, I think, in doing.

LETTER FROM WEST WATERVILLE, ME. MR. EDITOR :- I read in a late number of the Herald a paragraph about Methodist ministers turning Unitarians taken from a Baptist paper, and your allusion to Dr. She den. For the benefit of both parties, permit me to state ninister, and has engaged to serve the congregation five years. Seven thousand dollars have lately been subcribed to build a meeting-house, and an eligible site pro the Baptist Church a number of years, and for a seaso President of the College in Waterville. If we have correct knowledge of Unitarianism, as preached by Dr. S. t must seem a strange providence to our Baptist brethrer bors and honor as pastor and President, to destroy the faith he once preached so successfully. If God fore ordained whatsoever comes to pass, he must have fore

Dr. Shelden has preached for my Universalist neigh bors in this part of Waterville, and, as far as I can judge derstand the two systems as preached here, one asserts that God is too good to damn a man eternally for wha sins he commits here; the other, as held by Dr. Shelder that man is too good to be damned eternally for his failure n this world : so between both systems our whitewashe professors are as "happy as clams at high water." I these two peculiar systems, another equally as fertile is on hand: "If I am elected to be saved I shall be saved, and if I am reprobated to be damned I shall be damned.'

vindicate God's plan of saving fallen man, and laying the blame of failure at man's own door. "Ye will not com to me that ye might have life." A lively class exists it he East Village, and a good working one here. Br here. We are praying that the leaven of a free and full salvation may permeate this mass of human contradic-tions, God be glorified, Christ honored, souls saved, hell outflanked, the Union preserved, and angels rejoice over the victory with us. West Waterville, Me., Aug. 8.

#### METHODISM IN MOBILE.

The leading mind among the Methodists of Mobile Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, D.D., formerly a member of the New England Conference. His antecedents are known to all the older ministers of our church in New England. He is doubtless the man Dr. Newman had view when in his article published in the Herald, July 19th, he says, "But there is one class of Southern Methodist preachers for whom I entertain no hope; they are the Southern Yankees." Bishop Andrew preached in the Franklin Street Methodist Church, June 11th, of which Dr. Hamilton is pastor, and on Monday, June 12th, issued his Pastoral Letter. It was remarked at the time by a chaplain of the army who has been for severa years a presiding elder, that he had a far more favorable opinion of the Bishop's piety after hearing him preach, for the reason that he was intellectually too weak to be ac countable for all the evil he has done to the church.

It was evident to us men of the North, that Dr. Hamil-Bishop, preachers and laymen during the visit of their venerable superintendent in the city, and it is a matter interest to know his sentiments toward us. He has said to our friends that his first great objection to negotiating Church could not keep faith with the Southern, referring to the action of the General Conference of 1844, and t lawsuits that followed about the church property. He is ded in his opinion that no union of the churches is District, said the Northern Church were not honest, and would not allow the Southern Church their portion of the the act of robbery in the case of their great loss of property in slaves. He entertains the view that there is in reality a Southern Confederacy still-overrun by Northere invaders, but living in the hearts of the people. Such he claims are the views of the preachers and church mem-

Price Williams, Esq., an old and very influential citiof Alabama, and sometime past an official member of Francis Street Church in Mobile, said to the writer less than three weeks ago, that in his opinion there was no hope for a union of the churches for six years to come. If there is a Southern Methodist that desires such a union.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES. CHURCH AT FEEDING HILLS.—The brethren at Feedhave recently remodeled and very much imchurch. It was re-opened with appropriate services on Friday afternoon, the 11th inst. The Society is small, but prospering under the pasteral care of Rev. S. O. Brown. Providence has assigned them to a pleasant part of his moral vineyard, and gives them good "feeding."

We wish them great spiritual prosperity. Cochesery.-Rev. Franklin Sears writes, Aug. 10th God is graciously reviving his work in this place; within the last four weeks more than twenty have found pardon. two weeks; the work is still going on. Last evening twenty-six were at the altar for prayers."

BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 1.—Rev. J. A. De Forest rrites :- "We are blest with some prosperity in our work. Seven were recently received on probation, and others are seeking salvation at the altar. The Sunday School is crowded, and attended with much interest. I have been successful in organizing a white class in it. We are encouraged, knowing that our labor in the Lord is

CHURCH BURNED,-The St. George Methodist Church Fourth Street, Philadelphia, below Vine Street, one of the oldest churches in the city, was destroyed by fire on

the West are gathering statistics of the number of soldiers furnished by them to the armies of the Union; what pro portion of their adult male members remained at home; the number of those who perished; the ministers and

sons of ministers who went out; the number of sta who have returned, and their religious and moral hurches of other denominations also, East and w do the same ?

There are six colored churches in Savannah Three of them have large organs and fine choir astors of four of them have always been colored to Of the new Parliament elected in England, some embers are not connected with the Established he Jews 4, of whom 3 have the name of Roth he rest are distributed among the Presbyterians, R.

nent, numbering 659 members, 372 are classe

#### PERSONAL.

Rev. R. M. Manly, Chaplain 1st U. S. Colored Cavalor as been detached from his regiment, (which has gone Texas,) by order of the War Department, and ass to duty in the Freedmen's Bureau at Richmond, Va. II rincipal duties are connected with the sune removed to that city with his family.

Rev. J. W. Locke, Professor of Mathematics in India. sbury University, has accepted a call to the Presi f Baker University, at Baldwin City, Kansas; and R. C. H. Edgerton, of the Troy Conference, has also epted a call to the Chair of Music in the same I Rev. Dexter S. King, who has been working todave for more than thirty years, has recent pointed General Agent of the Freedmen's Relief s. for the State of Maine. By a private note from him earn that the people of that State respond nobly who ever the cause of the Freedmen is presented to them Rev. Hiram P. Shepherd, late of the Ontario Could

orate at the Nathan Bangs Church, Brooklyr Rev. Henry G. Jackson, late Principal of the Stori well Collegiate Institute, Northwestern Indiana Confe ence, has been appointed missionary to New Orles Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D.D., formerly editor of the Renond Christian Advocate, was in Richmond a short in since. He had paid a visit to Norfolk, Va., where ached, it is said " to the delight and edification of his

friends," that is the secessionists. His health, which been feeble, is said to have been very much The Congregationalist says, Rev. Calvin Fairbanks prisoned by the slave power in Kentucky, has con enced an action for libel against the Chicago Times charging him with stealing in Kentucky.

Gen. Butler has given \$1,000 to found a scholarship Waterville College, Me., where he graduated in 1838 Dr. Nott, the venerable president of Union College chenectady, N. Y., now 93 years old, is failing rapidly D. D. Field, of New York, on Commencement De gave Williams College \$25,000; and a graduate of more than fifty years standing gave also \$10,000

Williams College has just conferred the title of D.D. pon Rev. E. B. Webb, of Boston, and Rev. Thomas urie, of West Roxbury. Hon. C. V. Culver, of Franklin, Pa., has ven \$100,000 to Allegany College, Meadville, Pa.

Rev. Jotham B. Sewall has been elected professor the Latin and Greek languages and literature in Bowde The London correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: "John Stuart Mill declared yesterday in my hea ng, that he regarded the negro suffrage question as it

most momentous one ever brought before a country, and as involving interminable troubles and obstructions, as mexampled peace and prosperity in its decision. He gards the negro as in every way fitted to be at once a Lord Brougham is to preside at the annual meeting

he Social Science Association at Sheffield, England, October next. He will be in his eighty-seventh year.

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY. Domestic

LEAVE THE DEAD CARCASS .- Governor Texas, tells the people that slavery grappled in mon-conflict with freedom, and slavery was killed. The on ensible course is to accept the result. If they attempt the best, they will feel the strong arm of the general ernment. If they send pro-slavery men to Congress, will not be admitted. Some will cling to the delusi that slavery is a blessing, but the masses are expected in

GEN. GRANT .- The General was received with enthasm by the Canadians along the route to Quebec as we as in the city. He arrived there Aug. 5th, and was received by the American Consul and Lieut. Col. Bernard. of General Monck's staff. The crowd were enthusiasti They at first kept at a distance, but when they saw he ssumed none of the haughty airs of the British aristo racy they approached him freely. On Sunday Gen. Gran went to church with Gen. Dovle, commander of the British forces in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A miral Hope, commander of the British Navy in America called on Gan Grant The Admiral and his officers can in gorgeous array-bright buttons, gold lace, crimic sashes, nodding plumes, etc .- and were followed by wagon load of baggage. After the presentation the A niral freely expressed to Gen. Head his admiration of Gen. Grant, and his surprise at the General's unostents tious manner. On the 7th inst. the General and his part started for Montreal, and on the 9th they traveled from

Montreal has been the headquarters of secession sym pathizers in Canada. When Valandigham left this com try the Montreal officials treated him as a hero. They it rived General Grant with courtesy. The workingmen the people, received him with open hearts, as if they fel that he had been fighting for them, for democracy. The General stooped but twelve hours in the city, and on the 12th inst. he entered Detroit, Mich., three days from Mor

WADE HAMPTON has written a letter to the South Car olinans, urging the secessionists to stand by the State, as lect none to the coming State Convention except that who have laid all on the altar of the rebellion. In the neantime Hampton will obtain all information desirable to a colony, and if his friends are defeated they will the leave the country.

" No CHANCE FOR Us."-The Charlotte Chronicle, of July 29th, has an article which shows the t least one Virginia editor apprehends the issues between the government and the rebels. It says:

"The contest between the North and the South in of of its main aspects was a contest between the principal of oligarchy and democracy. The South sought or are the North to advance, the liberalism of the age. It south fought for slavery, the North for emancipal The theory of the South Carolina school was to rest the activities and tendencies of the age; the theory of Massachusetts school was to break down all barrien, if the south cherished the idea of a torpid crisiform. The South cherished the idea of a torpid crisiform. The South cherished the idea of a torpid crisific ton, resting on the pursuits of agriculture; the North lieved in a noisy and uproarious world, where the huminand the forge, and the loom, and the steam whistes herald ever new and fresh developments in the prevon Social life. \* \* \* There was no chance for the encounter. We fought against doom. This demonstrates of social life. \* \* \* There was no chance the encounter. We fought against doom. This democration is on its mission in the present century. This belongs to it. King nor chivalry cannot balk it. It stide rolls not only over this continent; it hears awells under the traditions and systems of Earope, throne of the imperial master of France rocks upon the continent. The prover is a power of the imperial master of the power of the imperial master of the power of the imperial master of the power of t

"A "Union" GOVERNOR .- Provisional Gov. Perry South Carolina, has appointed to their former offices the rebel county officers who are not under the ban of ies are indignant at this act. The sheriff of Charles appointed by Gov. Perry, has demanded possession jail, but General Bennett, post commandant, retail prompt refusal, stating that South Carolina is still under martial law, and that he will deliver up no properly un his charge, except upon the order of a superior officer. THE RACE between the iron-clads Dictator and A. menticus, from Boston to Portsmouth, took place with before last. The Dictator arrived in Portsmouth forty minutes ahead, although one of her boilers was re-dered comparatively useless, for the time, by the barrier of a tube. The Agamenticus complains of bad companies The monitors had another trial of speed from Port

MOUSSELINE DELAINES, BAREGE, CASHNERS, of American manufacture, for ladies' dresses, are miniproduced at Manchester, N. H., and Lawrence and South bridge, Mass. In 1860 these three establishme duced 22,750,000 yards, valued at \$3,701,378.

COL. DAHLOREN'S BODY .- It will be remi that Col. Dahlgren was killed in a cavalry raid toward Richmond. His body was secretly buried by the Confidence anthonicing the Confidence and Confidence erate authorities. A negro, concealed in the woods set the cemetery, observed the burying party. He afternal told a white Union man. One dark night a party of segrees dug up the body, and their white friends took away and buried it on the farm of Robert Orrick, in Ho rico. Admiral Dahlgren was then informed. After the | evacuation of Richmond the body was disinterred by order of the War Department, and taken to Washington. little finger was cut off on the field of battle in order to easily rob the dead body of a diamond ring.

BURIED ALIVE -During a rain storm in Mahoning O, July 21, a coal mine in the town was flooded by water pour ng in at the mouth of the mine. Four men working in high chambers of the mine were unconscious of the danger until the passage to the surface was filled with the water. A hole was drilled 56 feet through the rock, on Saturday and Sunday, to the highest chamber of the mine. Here two of the men were found, and food was lowered to them through the aperture. After five days the water subsided so much that men entered the mine and led the two prisoners forth. Search was made for the two missing men and they were finally found in a sitting posture, the water up to their waists. For a time the water had been within three inches of the roof of their prison, compelling them to lay their heads back with their faces to the roof. During their confinement they took turns sleeping.

EDUCATIONAL.—Waterville College Commencemen exercises took place last week. The students averaged

Rev. E. Cutler, of Worcester, Mass., has been elected President of the University of Vermont

A REBEL PUNISHED .- The rebels at the Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., have been in the habit of cursing the Yankees and using indecent language toward them in s loud-mouthed manner. One day a party of them were engaged in this pastime, when a United States captain, small man, stepped up to them and informed them that they must desist from such language. Immediately Mr. cate " free speech" by assaulting the Yankee captain, but the little captain gave the rebel a severe thrashing, notwithstanding the assistance of his three confederates. The beaten rebel was locked up, but his three friends fled.

THE "DEAD LINE" at Andersonville was an imag prisoner that came within 30 feet of the stockade, but there was no rope nor any other thing to mark the distance; this matter was left to the judgment or caprice of

lided on Lake Huron, Aug. 9th. The bow of the Pewabic was crushed in, and she sunk in three or four minutes carrying down about 100 souls. The Meteor was a little

#### Military and Naval. There are eleven monitors at the Philadelphia Navy

Yard, all of which are going out of commission A large number of government vessels were sold at Philadelphia, Aug. 10th, at prices ranging from \$2,100 to

The New York Herald's Washington dispatch says there were 1,050,000 men in our National Armies on the 1st of May last, since which time something over 700,000

#### Political.

The Union State Convention of Maine met at Portland, Aug. 10th, and nominated Gov. Cony for re-election. Mr. Trumbull, of Tennessee, a friend of President Johnson, advocated negro suffrage. The Convention passed resolutions taking the foreground in the cause of political equality. They declared that it was the duty of the United States to govern the South and enforce these principles until the people would do it for themselves. five years, 1,711. The Administration and the "boys in blue" were com-

The Kentucky election is believed to have resulted in a pro-slavery triumph. So far as heard from, 14 for eman elected to the State Legislature. Five of the members o Congress are anti-slavery and four pro-slavery men. Last 1,200 miles of the cable. She was in the deepest water year McClellan had 36,515 majority in the State.

In Tennessee, five of the nine members elect of Congress are considered Union men.

not write less than two columns for every issue of the paper, unless he happens to be out of town."

The population of Chicago is estimated by the publisher of the new City Directory, at 226,000. The Chicago

General Grant, in being LL. D.'d at Bowdoin College, was thus addressed by the President of the institution : "Auctoritate mihi commissa Ulysses S. Grant grado honario legum doctoris insignitur."

In 1790 about 20 per cent. of the population of the United States was colored. In 1860 it was less than 15

The civil authorities of North Carolina have been disarming the negroes under an old State law. The military

authorities have ordered the arms returned. The President has pardoned Herschel V. Johnson, who

was on the ticket with Senator Douglas for Vice Pres-Billy Mulligan, a notorious criminal and prize fighter

and fired at people in the street. He killed two men. was raising his pistol to kill another victim.

The price of food has advanced throughout the civilized world, but the price of labor has not kept pace with it. The total amount of State claims against the general

Ark, who draw rations from the government.

Mexico or we will hurry him out. Edmonia Lewis, a "female nigger" at Richmond has just made a splendid marble bust of the heroic and ill-fated Col. Shaw. She is to be sent to Italy for educa-

All the property of each stockholder of any American express company is liable for the losses of the company, The Andersonville pen is less than 200 yards long and 100 wide: 30,000 men were huddled in it.

The total value of manufactures in the New England

States in 1860 was \$468,599,287; cost of labor, \$104,231,-466; cost of raw material, \$245,333,107; capital invest-

He had broken his parole. Gen. Howard says more than 200,000 people, old and

young, in the insurrectionary States, have learned to read during the last three years. The annual consumption of salt in this country

about 28,000,000 bushels; 11,000,000 bushels are im-Murders by guerrillas are common in Tennessee.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Colored men after living in New York three years, and progress. who own a free hold valued at \$300 may vote in that State. Ohio permits colored persons to vote who have not more than half negro blood.

The newly elected magistrates of Richmond were captured, with others, in a gambling house, Aug. 7th. Mrs. Jeff. Davis has asked permission to see her hus

The rebel Gen. Hill lately occupied the Washington

workhouse a few days for disorderly behaviour. A darkey's instructions for putting on a coat were Fust de right arm, den de left, and den gib one general

Progression is the order of the day. The "Gospel according to St. Luke," superseded by the gospel according

nap G. N. Saunders and take him to the United States. Loyal Cherokee Indians dispossessed their rebel brethren of their land and other property while the latter were

on the war path. The rebels have come home and claim their property. There is trouble in consequence. A Petersburg letter in the Richmond Republican says the freedmen are doing much better than was expected of

The entire number of soldiers who died in the Washington hospitals was 20,727; of these 15,000 were white, including nearly 7,200 natives of this country, 213 from England, 660 from Ireland, 538 from Germany, and 167

proportions are represented.

Attorney General Speed gives his opinion that Jeff. march with closed ranks, and all the opposition of men was in vain.

The census returns represent Massachusetts as having 8,176 manufacturing establishments with an invested capital of \$132,791,327.

Horace Greeley's salary, as editor of the New York Pribune, has lately been raised from \$5,000 a year to

The grain crop of Illinois and Wisconsin is injured by rain. Illinois this year expects to harvest a larger crop The coal miners at Pittsburg, Pa., have but 98 cents

per ton for digging coal, their employers saying they would sell it for double that price. The employers sold the coal for more than \$2.00 per ton, and consequently the miners have struck for higher wages. The rise and full of the tide at Aspinwall is but 14

inches, while at Panama, on the Pacific side of the Isth-It appears from the census report that the State of

Maine in 1860 bad 3601 manufacturing establishme employing a capital of \$20,044,020. The value of the products was \$38 193.754. At the late Commencement dinner at Harvard, the programme set forth by Holmes in the following lines, was

strictly observed in the beverage used :

"Songs, speeches, toasts, around the festive board Drowned in the juice the College pumps afford; For only water flanks our knives and forks, So, sink or float, we swim without the corks." Cleveland Ohio, has a population of 59,556; Buffalo

N. Y. has 81,129. The receipts from Internal Revenue for July, foot up

pulation of 192,264, against 177,902 in 1860. A young soldier in New York offered a \$10 bill, which was refused by a trader as bad. He offered it again, was arrested, and both shopkeepers appearing to testify against him, he pleaded guilty. When about to be called up for sentence, a broker was sent for, and the bill was found to

A. T. Stewart, of New York, is building a residence, t cost at present estimates \$1,200,000, though it is expected to run up to a higher figure. To secure a site for this structure, he is tearing down one of the finest palatial res-

idences on Fifth Avenue. Wi liam Cullen Bryant has purchased the homestea in his native town of Cummington, Hampshire County, and is refitting it for a summer residence. He has been

spending a part of the summer there. The Department of State has received through Mr. Burlingame, the U.S. Minister to China, a copy of the re-Chinese language which has been made by Rev. U. O. P.

Martin, of the American Presbyterian Mission The National Era, which suspended about five years have been discharged, leaving still in the military service since, is about to be revived. It will advocate negro

> Ex-President Buchanau has been displaced from the Presidency of Franklin and Marshall College, Laucaster Pa., and Hon. John Cessna chosen in his place. Kentucky has furnished 28,818 black men to the army

The whole number of persons made free in Kentucky through the instrumentality of the army is 100,864. Lynn has a population of 20,790, of which 9,871 are males, 10,943 females, and 2,789 foreigners. Gain in

Joshua Bennett, Esq., who died at Billerica, recently. left property valued at a million dollars.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Signals ceased at Valentia on the 2d inst. The Great Eastern had then paid out at that time, it being two and one half miles in depth.

A SAD CONDITION .- The last number of Blackwood's Magazine, (Tory,) in an article designed to influence the elections against the administration, draws the following

The Vicksburg Journal says that nearly 10,000 acres of land have been leased to colored people, in the vicinity of that place the present year, and that most of it is in process of successful cultivation.

A correspondent denies the report that Horace Greeley has ceased to have control of the Tribune, and says: "Mr. Greeley is not only the editor, inchief still but a description of the tribune, and says: "Mr. Greeley is not only the editor, inchief still but a description of the tribune, and says: "Mr. Greeley is not only the editor, inchief still but a description of the tribune, and says: "Mr. Greeley is not only the editor, inchief still but a description of the tribune, and says: "Mr. Greeley is not only the editor, inchief still but a description of secession Virginia had obtained but a few years ago we beat the whole world. And not France only, but Belgium likewise, bids fair to become henceforth the source whence we shall derive our steam machinery, as we are now getting it from our friends machinery, as we are now getting it, day after day, in order to propitiate, if we can, the wrath of the Americans, and looking back with vain regret on op-portunities presented and thrown away of delivering our-selves and our children from all apprehensions in that ships of war, nor firearms in the hands of our troops, capable of contending on equal terms with those of other nations. And all this because, as Mr. Raikes justly stated, there has been an administration but no government, for the last six years in the country."

ROMAN REPUBLICANS -The Roman National Committee expresses its sympathy with the United States by the novel plan of sending a portion of the wall of Servius Tullius, the sixth King of Rome, who was murdered. It has engraved upon it the following words:

"To Abraham Lincoln, twice President of the United States, this fragment from the wall of Servius Tullius, by which the memory of both brave defenders of liberty joined, is given by the citizens of Rome in the year 1865. This memento is accompanied by an address in which the memorialists say that they remember the words of congratulation which the Americans sent to the Pope sevhad an attack of delirium tremens in San Francisco, Aug. enteen years ago, when he appeared to have commenced 6th. On the 7th he shut himself up in a room of a hotel a new era of liberty; but that, sad delusion, the Romans Finally a party of policemen were set to watch with or- The Americans have fought and conquered; the Romans ders to shoot him. An officer shot him dead just as he still suffer, struggling. "If this ancient stone be any au gury you will always remain free, we shall become free.'

CONFEDERATE COTTON.—Our government claimed a cargo of Confederate cotton shipped from Texas, and lately arrived in England. Mr. Adams claimed overnment for raising and equipping troops, etc., is on the same ground that stolen property is claimed from the receiver, the receiver knowing it is stolen. The Brit There are not a dozen freedmen west of Little Rock, ish Vice Chancellor recognizes the United States' claim to the cotton, but dissents from the plea of wrong-doing. Adj. Gen. Thomas says Maximilian must get out of He yields the cotton to the United States on the settled principle in law, "that when a de facto government had een superseded or put an end to, the displacing government succeeded to all the rights of the de facto government." The Vice Chancellor thinks, but is not certain, that the United States will have to assume the Confeder

> ate obligations in respect to the cotton. THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.-The House f Commons consists of 658 members. It is stated that the House recently dissolved had 347 seats filled by some of peers or their nominees. The Palmerston administra tion gains fifteen or twenty votes in the new House. This Bright for example, will vote with the Premier. The mer who follow the lead of Mr. Bright can reckon upon mem ers of greater mark and ability in the new House than in the old one, and their number is at least equal to that

preceding the dissolution of Parliament. THE CONDITION OF SPAIN .- A recent Paris lette says that the situation of Spain, both financial and political, seems to grow worse and worse. Foreign capitalists who have invested in enterprises there are panic-stricked Many persons openly predict a universal convulsion in Spain, and apprehend that the present Ministry and the Liberal Union, of which association they are members will be found at the head of the revolutionary movemen The dethronement of the Queen, the union with Portu-The colored men vote in Maine, New Hampshire, gal, and the offer of the Crown to the King of the latter, are supposed to be among the designs of the party of

Foreign Items.

The silk interest in France is in a disheartening condi tion. The production has fallen off two thirds. The rebellion in Equador is quelled.

Breckenridge, the rebel ex-Secretary of War is 'in The minister from Guatemala to Nicaragua was assas sinated on the night of the 12th ult. by a person named

Rivas. No cause is assigned. Dr. Pritchard has been hung in Glasgow, Scotland.

An abolition society is in operation in Madrid, Spain. It is composed of the first men of the nation. The first accident to the Atlantic cable was caused by

a fragment of wire being pressed through the gutta percha The Dean of Carlisle contrasts the quiet of American elections with the riots of English ones. He says drunk-

enness at the British polls makes the difference. A naval battle between a Brazilian and a Paraguayan fleet took place, June 29th, on the River Parana. The slaughter was fearful. The Brazilians claim the victory. The number of candidates for admission to the London University the present year has been 605, of whom 214, or a little more than 35 per cent. of the whole, were

ere destroying every green thing. Every native inhab from Canada, and about 30 other nationalities in small itant was required to deliver fifteen pounds of locusts to the government every day. Like armies of soldiers, they

Queen Victoria has about \$2,000,000 a year as her

The Erie railroad counts on earning \$15,000,000 this in the vicinity of Ilco and the direction of Huauchinange The friends of Dr. Colenso have presented him with the am of £3,300, raised by about six hundred subscriber partly to make up for the loss of his episcopal income, and partly to testify to his services to the cause of free expres sion of opinion within the Church of England. The

The municipal elections in France which have take lace are favorable to the Government everywhere. Vesuvius continues to emit fire from its principal

In and around London, at the present time, no less the 150 miles of railway are in the course of construction, at an estimated cost of £30,000,000. The twenty-sixth annual report of the Registrar Gen-

#### born, and 473,837 persons died during the year 1864.

Miscellaneous. THE CORRUPTION OF PARISIAN SOCIETY .- The Paris correspondent of the London Star draws this dar

that 347,000 persons were married, 727,417 children we

ich is correspondent of the London Star draws this aark picture of the condition of society in Paris:

"A very curious debate took place a few days ago in the Senate, on the present state of the social evil in the city of Paris. From the nature of the subject discussed the government reporter was not admitted. M. Dupin has, however, printed the speech he delivered on that occasion, for private circulation. In it he energetically condemned the luxurious lives of the upper classes of Parisian society, comparing the women of the present day to the frog in the fable, who burst while attempting to swell itself to the size of its friend the ox. "When a married woman has not de quoi to pay her bills, she shrinks from telling her husband. Her own purse being empty, she dresses on credit, which cannot last forever. Therefore he signs bills of exchange, of which the payment is almost invariably fatal to virtue. I believe the veteran orstor by no means exaggerates this picture of the highest circles of Paris society, where the object of every woman is to outvie her acquaintances in the lavish extravagance of her dress and entourage. In fact, it now is recognized that society closes the doors of its adons to those whose mise en secen (an expressive term I cannot render into English) picture of the condition of society in Paris:

society closes the doors of its salons to those whose mise'en scene (an expressive term I cannot render into English) does not come up to the conventional standard of the day. "It was but very lately a gentleman of moderate income assured me that seven hundred franes was the lowes sum he could spend each time he took his wife into a French ball-room, and even then the lady seemed singular from the plainness of her attire. Such being the state of things in the respectable portion of the community, it may easily be imagined to what the expenditure of another and yet more reckless class of women now amounts, and the consequent ruin brought on families whose sons the Anonymas of the hour involve in hopeless debt and difficulty. M. Dupin suggests a somewhat Utopian remedy, M. Dupin suggests a somewhat Utopian remedy se establishment of a society similar to that of the viz., the establishment of a society similar to that of the matrons of the Roman republic, where young girls and married women would be trained to habits of 'modesty, decency, and domestic virtue.' The scheme may have been practical in the days of Lycurgus or of Cato, but I do not see by what process of reasoning M. Dupin will induce the Coralies and Boulangers of the Quartier Breda, or even the princesses and marquises we see in the Bois de Boulogne, to exchange their point d'Alencon dresses, or their gilt boudoirs, for even a temporary residence in M. Dupin's societe de temperance."

AUNT SALLY .- The English have a game much ogue at fairs, on the Derby day, etc., which they call Aunt Sally." According to the Tribune report the

boots. On his arm a water pail, on his neck the inevitable waterfall, and to crown all a clay pipe completed the total ensemble. The whole was surrounded by a circular fence of rope, which served to keep the crowd from too many an exceed.

RUINS OF THE REBELLION .- A Virginia paper speaks of the startling fitality which has overtaken those who were the political rebellious leaders of that State. At the beginning of secession Virginia had one Cabinet Minister who was a secessionist, the Secretary of War, John B. Floyd. He is dead. She had two Foreign Ministers who were secessionists, Hon R. K. Meade and John M. Daniel. Both are dead. Her two Senators, Hunter and Mason, were secessionists—one is a prisoner, the other an exille. Her oldest and most persistens, and among her most influential citizens who supported secession, and the man who fired the first gun at Sumter, was Edmund Ruffin. He is dead. The recognized leaders of the secessionists in the State Convention were George W. Randolph and ex-President Tyler. Randolph is dying abroad, Tyler is dead. She had three newspapers conspicuously devoted to secession, the Richmond Inquirer, the Richmond Examiner, and the Norfolk Argus. These journals are all extinct, and the leading spirits of all—Wise, Daniel and Lamb—are dead. In brief, we are told, there "are not now ten men of conspicuous prominence in the "are not now ten men of conspicuous prominence in the secession movement of January, 1861, who remain to exercise—if they possess the desire—their influence to thwart the movement of the people toward loyalty and re-union."

—N. Y. Times.

A WOMAN ON "WATERFALLS .- Mrs. L. Maria Child A Woman on "Waterfalls.—Mrs. L. Maria Child says: "I looked from my window and saw a bevy of damsels sailing by, with hen-coops in their skirts, and upon their heads a rimless pan of straw with a feather in it—utterly useless against wind or sun. To make this unbecoming head-gear still more ungraceful there descends from it something called by the flowing name of waterfall, but which in fact looks more like a cabbage in a net, tricked out with beads and wampum. If I had met them in Western forests I should have taken them for Ojibbeway squaws, but their dress was a la mode Parisienne. This tyranny of France is, I suppose, one of the things that must be endured, because it cannot be helped till our brains are better developed. In process of time I dance. What a set of monkeys we are, in feathers and furbelows, dancing to the tune of that imperial show

THE AMES GUN .- The Committee on the Conduct of the War is of the opinion that Ames' wrought iron guns possess, to a degree never before equaled by any cannon of equal weight offered to our service, the essential qualities of great lateral and longitudinal strength, and great powers of endurance under heavy charges; that they are not likely to burst explosively and without warning, even when fired under very heavy charges; and that they are well adapted to the wants of the service generally, but especially whenever long ranges and high velocities are required. It is also the unanimous opinion of the board that Ames' seven inch guns, of which he has now fifteen nearly finished, possess sufficient strength to receive an eight-inch bore, and even greater, although not heavy ugh for a ten-inch bore." Mr. Fox, the Assistan retary of the Navy, has an equally high opinion of ciple of manufacture, and that guns manufactured by his thod will bear any amount of charge that can be cosumed in the gun. He is of the opinion that we shall abandon cast iron guns. It will be remembered that in a test of the Ames gun it carried a shot seven miles.

A J Church—N G Cofren—J W Colton—M B Cummings SC Elliot. L H Gordon. R B Hall—E A Helmershauset (yes). W H Jackson. C A King. W W Lothrop (a mis take). J Owens. L Pierce. J S Thomas. S A Winsor. METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY

amings—8 B Currier—Carlton & Porte:—J U W Coaling Minings—8 B Currier—Carlton & Porte:—J U W Coaling Minings—1 H David—J B Donnell—C Daggett—E B Fistcher—W F Farrington—E M Farbush—o E Fuller—D L Fuller—E Fenno—A D Faunce—S V Ger—D J Griffin—J T Hand—C D Hills—C Hammond—F L lolmes—L Hill—J Hartford—G Holt—James Hunt—Z 8 aynes 2—S Kelly—A Kloby—S G Kellogy—J King—W W oibrop—C Longfellow—J B Lambert—J L Locke—I Lucr—S Ladd—A Moore—E S Morne—G C Morchouse—J McMursy—J H Newhall—A J Nickerson—G W Norris—A Perry—Oe & Hitchcock—J H Patterson—M A Pierce—B Phinney—A Plumer—H Packard—T Pratt—M S Porter—H Plos ard—I Robinson—J W Sawyer—E S Stubbe—J W Shorey—W H Stuart—G M Steele—W Stout—W H H Strout—W Shatswell—N Swain—G & Sliftersten—O Stoddard—W F Stewart—J H

# J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

Mr. John F. Wang as Anna-Lawrence and Mr. Amos Mouth. Me.
In East Pittston, Me., July 6, by Rev. E. Bryant, Mr. Amos Merrill, of Pittston, to Miss Jane F. Choate, of Boston.
At Nashus, Aug. 5, Mr. Charles McCaffey to Miss Margaret J. Cochrane, both of Nashus, N. H.; Aug. 6, Mr. John P. Pearson to Miss Ellen P. Howland, both of Lowell, Mass.

#### Special Motices.

HERALD CALENDAR. Camp Meeting, at Sterling Junction, Ms., begins Aug. 21.
Camp Meeting, at Epping, N. H., begins Aug. 21.
Camp Meeting, at Yarmouth, Mass., begins Aug. 22.
Camp Meeting, at Lebauon, N. H., begins Aug. 28.
Camp Meeting, at Hamilton, Mass., begins Aug. 28.
Camp Meeting, at Willimantic, Conn., begins Aug. 28.
Camp Meeting, at East Foland, Mc., begins Aug. 28.
Camp Meeting, at Halfeld, Mass., begins Aug. 23.
Camp Meeting, at Halfeld, Mass., begins Aug. 28. Camp Meeting, at Hatfield, Mass., begins Aug. 28.
Camp Meeting, at Northport, Mo., begins Aug. 28.
Camp Meeting, at Northport, Mo., begins Aug. 28.
Camp Meeting, at South Windsor, Me., begins Sept. 4.
Camp Meeting, at E. Livermore, begins Sept. 4.
Camp Meeting, at East Machiaa, Me., begins Sept. 4.
Camp Meeting, at Vorcatville, Camp, begins Sept. 4.

BANGOR DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. BANGOR DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.

September—Argyle, 2. 3; Atkinson. 16, 17; Patten, 23, 24; troestook, at Cariboo Village, 30, Uct. 1.

October—Hodgdon and Houlton. 7, 8; Topsfield, 14, 15; ducoln, 21, 22; Harmony, 28, 29.—Remainder soon.

Orono, Aug. 10.

LUTHER P. FRENCH.

S. S. CONVENTION, CARMEL, ME.—The S. S. Committee of Bangor District, East Maine Conference, will hold a Convention in Carmel, Providence permitting, on the 22d and 23d inst. An evening session only will be held on the 22d. In case of unfavorable weather the Convention will be postponed till the first fair day. Preschers and Superintendents from neighboring charges are invited to be present and to participate in the exercises.

The Committee hold themselves in readiness to attend Conventions, if desired, at favorable points in the District during the months of September and October.

JOSEPH B. AVER, J. S. S. Com.

WESLEY O. HOLWAY, Bangor District. eral of births, deaths and marriages in England, shows

WESLEY O. HOLWAY, Bangor District.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT CAMP MEETING—COMMITTER'S NOTICE.—The meeting will commence Monday,
Aug. 28th, and close the following Saturday.

Fare on the Connecticat River, New Haven and Northampton Railroads will be half price, with an additional charge of
five cents for the benefit of the meeting. Fare on the Western, Vermont and Massachisactia will probably be the same as
last year.

Ministers having stations on the District, and their wives,
will purchase tickets as others, but will have the amount refund d by calling upon Cheeney Bigelow, Esq., Treasurer of
the Association.

Personal bargages and tent firtures carried for each of the

Good board at the boarding tent at the following rates:
For the week, \$3.50; per day, \$1.00; dinner, 60 cents; breakfast or supper, 40 cents each.
H. S. Porter will furnish board for horses at reasonable

STERLING CAMP MEETING—LATER,—The following sta ement embraces all the information that has been received up to the latest moment in regard to the reduction of fare on the Kaliroads:

The Fitchburg and Worcester, the Nashua and Worcester, the Boston and Fitchburg, the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg, the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg, the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg, the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg, the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg, the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston and Fitchburg the Lawrence and Lowell states the Boston passengers between West Medford and Lowell at reduced fare.

The Providence and Worcester Railroad will sell excursion tickets from Woonsocket, Millville and Whitinaville to Worcester, during the week of the camp meeting. Preachers from these places can probably obtain passes for themselves and their wives by writing to the Agent of that Railroad.

Dudley, Aug. 10th.

D. DORCHESTER.

HAMILTON CAMP MEETING .- The Asbury Grove manent board, and will do all they can to supply the wants of transient visitors.

Persons or Societies wishing their tents put in order will notify A. D. Waite, Esq., of Ipswich, as early as practicable, and it is hoped that all tents and fixtures will be fully completed before the hour for commencing the meeting. The Association would caracsity arge upon the churches that make the Asbury Grove the seat of their Feast of Tabernacles, that they make their arrangements to be present day and night, and through the entire meeting, that they may labor more successfully for souls, and seaver greater benefit to themselves. Let all who can, come up and stay in the name of the Lord of Hosts.

Let all who can, come up and stay in the name of the beaddressed to "Wenham" P. O., and on the corner, the name of the Tent.

For further information, apply to either of the undersigned. In behalf of the Association,

Boston, Aug. 9. ORIENT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION. — The next session of this Association will commence at Machias on the evening of Monday, Oct. 2, with preaching by Edward Brackett; alternate, W. S. McKellar. The following is the proevening of Monday, Oct. 2, with preaching by Edward Brackett; alternate, W. S. McKellar. The following is the programme prepared by the Committee:

1. Exegeals of 1 Cor. xv. 22—B. F. Stinson; 2. Ministerial Responsibility—J. A. Morelen; 3. Utility of Ministerial Associations—B. M. Michell; 4. Privilege and Duty of the Minister as a Citizen and Patriot—B. C. Blackwood; 5. Melchizede—L. L. Hansoom; 6. The Advantages of Youthful Picty—S. S. Gross; 7. Conscience—E., Brackett; 8. The Condition and Prospects of Bucksport District—S. H. Beale; 9. The Duty of Praying for Common Blessings—Edward Hickman; 10. Ought not the Office and Duties of Class Leaders to have more Prominence than they Now have in this part of the Work?—E. M. Fowler; 11. The Relation of Adults to the Sabbath School—W. B. Fenlason; 12. The Workman that Needeth not to be Ashamed—W. 8. McKellar; 13. Faith—H. F. Brown; 14. Excgesis of Matt. xvi. 19—William Reed; 15. Can Children be so Trained that they will not need to be Convicted and Converted after Coming to the Years of Responsibility?—S. F. Chase; 18. C. Sawyer. Wednesday afternoon will be devoted to a Sunday School Meeting, the arrangements for which will be made by the resident pastor. He will also designate those who shall preach after Monday evening.

J. E. C. Sawyer, Secretary.

J. E. C. SAWYER, Scoretary. NOTICE.—At the Sterling Camp Meeting each tent's company must furnish their own lights. Kerosene can be obtained on the ground.

LEBANON CAMP MEETING—RAILEOAD FARES.—Persons paying full fares over the Vermont Central. Sullivan, Passump-ic and Northern Railroads to Lebanon will receive free return passes on the ground. The express trains will leave passengers at Lebanon Village, only one mile from the ground. Conveyance can be had for a small fare.

Concord, Aug. 10.

J. THURSTON.

RAILBOAD NOTICE.—All persons passing over the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad to Greenfield to strond the Haffield Camp Meeting, will be entitled to free return tickets by applying to the Conductors.

R. W. Allen.

EAST POLAND CAMP MEETING will commence Mon-day, Aug. 28th. Persons passing over the Grand Trunk Rail-road, between Island Pond and Portland, can come and return for one fare. Return tickets will be good during the Monday

A. B. LOVEWELL, for the Committee. East Poland, Aug. 3, 1865. EAST MACHIAS AND COLUMBIA CAMP MEET-INGS.—By permission of Providence, a Camp Meeting will be holden in East Machias, near Jacksonville, commencing Sept. 4th. Camp Meeting also in Columbia on the old ground, com-

Camp Meeting also in Columns on the conflict with Satan in the mending Sept. 18th.

Dear brethren, let us renew the conflict with Satan in the East, and commence the fall campaign with firm expectation of success, and complete victory over the rebel monster, and fall salvation in the name of the Lord of Hosts.

S. H. Brale. 8. H. BEALE.

CAMP MEETING—PORTLAND DISTRICT.—A Camp
eting on the old site, at Kennobunkport, will be held,
Providence permitting, to commeace Sept. 4th, and close Saturday morning following.

July 28.

GEO. WEBBER.

THE CAMP MEETING AT YARMOUTH WIll com THE CAMP MEETING AT YARMOUTH will comreaso on Tue-day, Aug. 22d, closing on the following Tuesday. Every arrangement has been made for the comfort and
accommodation of all who may what to attend, and a large
attendance's confidently expected.

The fart from Boston and return will not exceed \$2.70.
Board upon the ground will be \$5.00 for the week. Car-will
leave the old Coony Depot Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock,
A. M.; also at 41 o'clock, P. M. And on each succeeding day
at the same hours.

All baggage will be delivered upon the camp ground free of
all expense. Be sure and have your baggage legibly marked
with your name and tent, Yarmouthpor Cump Ground.

Tickets may be obtained of Bro. J. P. MAGER, No. 3 Corahill, and O. T. TAYLOR, 56 Hanover Sirret, or at the Depot.

Aug. 9:

HEDDING CAMP MEETING.—This meeting will be held t Epping, N. H., on the line of the Concord and Portsmouth Sallroad, commencing Monday, Aug. 21st, and closing the

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—The Fail Term of this Instituion will commence on Wednesday, Aug. 16th. Both the
lassical and Scientific Departments have been thorough
ceftet during the vacation, and now present superior advanages to the student. A Commercial Department has also
een fitted up, and will go into operation at the commence
ent of the term.

EDWARD COOKE, Principal.

NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Fall Term begins Aug. 31st. Rates of Tutton and Board reasonable. Reat advantages in all departments—Academic, College Preparatory, Collegiate, Musical and Ornamental. For information or board apply to the Principal.

GEO. C. BRITH.

LEBANON CAMP MEETING—TIME CHANGED.—The above camp meeting will begin on Monday, Aug. 28, instead of Sept. 11, as herecofore published. The change is made on account of the Vermont State Fair at White River Junction, which begins on Sept. 12th. The Fair of the New England Agricultural Society, at Concord, N. H., in the first week in September is the reason why we do not have it on that week. We expect the usual arrangements for half fares on the railroads (of which further notice will be given). A good boarding tent will be kept on the ground. Board \$3.00 for the week; \$1.00 per day; 50 cents for dinners; 30 cents for other meals. Horses kept at reasonable rates near the ground. We carnestly hope our brethren of the different societies will make a special effort to come out. God has always block this meeting to the churches attending—and nothing but one united and carnest effort is now wanting for a specially good and profitable time at our coming gathering.

Concord, Ang. 1.

East Corinth, July 28.

NEW LONDON DISTRICT CAMP MEETING.—This meeting will be held at the old ground near Willimantie, commencing August 28th, and closing the following Saturday. New London Northern and Hartford, Providence and Fishkill RR's will carry all passengers at half fare, and luggage free. Ministers having charges will be passed over said RR's to and from meeting free.

Board per week, \$150; per day, \$1.00; dinner, 50 ets.; breakfast or tea, 40 ets.

Arrangements are being made with hack drivers and teamsters to prevent exorbitant rates, and if completed, hacks and wagons so arranged with will be labeled with the price, etc., upon them. No one will be allowed to cut any poles or timber of any kind on the ground.

Persons wanting tent frames or information as to tent grounds, will apply to Rev. G. W. Brewster, Willimantic, Ct., who will furnish lumber at cost. All applications for lumber must be made two weeks before the meeting. Straw will be farmished as usual, and retained by the Committee after the meeting closes.

For passes, apply to James B. Wood, North Manchester. meeting closes.
For passes, apply to James B. Wood, North Manelester Jonn., enclosing stamp.
The Committee cannot furnish lanterus for use of teats.
JAMES B. WOOD, Chairman.
GEO. W. BREWSTER, Sceretary.
Aug. 2.

#### The Markets.

At market for the current week: Cattle, 1564; Sheep and Lambs, 8,554; Number of Western Cattle, 756; Eastern Cattle, 49. Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 682. Cattle left over from last week 77; Swine, 2140. PRICES-Beef Cattle-Extra \$12.00 @ 13.00; first qualit

00 Beef.)

Hides-6j @ 7c per B. Tallow-6j @ 7c P fb.

Lamb Skins-75 @ 1.00; Sheep Skins 75 @ 1.00 each.

Calf Skins-16 @ 17c P fb.

There is more small Cattle of an inferior quality at market ip for that purpose at present.

Stores—There is more small Cattle at market than has bee

in before in any one week this season. Most of them are bought up to slaughter. 2-years old selling at \$30 @ 38; 3-years old 45 @ 65 P head. Working Oxen—Sales at \$100, \$175, \$185, \$105. There is out a few working Oxen in market, and not much call for

he purchaser.

Sheep and Lambs—The supply is larger and the trade is as tive at an advance in prices. Lambs are selling at \$3.75 @ 3.90 \$4.25, \$4.60 @ \$5 \$\text{P} head. Old Sheep 5 @ 7c \text{P} h. bia County pigs, wholesale, 16 @ 18c P fb ; retail, 16 & 22c F ft RETAIL PRICE.



#### Business Motices.

nade public, including over 100 Receipts now in exclu

SEE THE AUTHORITY .- Those who distrust the merits of opular medicines, and wish to find a permanent cure for consumption, in any of its stages, are invited to examin DR. HALL'S BALSAM. They will satisfy the most inc

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS -NERVOUS HEADACHE, from what ver cause, debility, indigestion, costiveness, liver complain r nervous disorders, will find a speedy cure in Holloway's ergy of the stomach, stimulate action of the bowels, clear

OOTHACHE ANODYNE will cure your toothache, Aug. 16.

The following letter was received by the editor of the Cin The following letter was received by the editor of the Cin-cinnati Medical Journal:

"CHAUNCY, Athens Co., O., Feb. 25, 1860.

"Thinking you would be pleased to hear what success the Compound Extract of Sarsapartila and Stillings had met in this vicinity, I venture to send you a statement of a case recated by me in this place. The patient was a young lady, applily sinking under the full development of Scrofula—pro-tures so ofulous discharges, etc. She had been under treat-ment for some time, with the attice and counsel of scrotulaent for some time, with the advice and counsel of severa

Ho, all ye afflicted with CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, HOARSI NESS, COLD OR COUGH, never despair of being cared until you have tried Husband's Catarrh Pomade, Fumigating Powder, and Vegetable Pills. They will afford immediate ro

OD AND LIVER SYRUP, her improvement ha

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE; THAT'S THE QUESTION."—The question has been long since settled by the popular verdict that, Sterling's Ambrosia is the only reliable preparation for strengthening weak hair.

5t. Aug. 9.

Are you out of order with your system deranged and you feelings ancomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious filmess. Some fit of sickness is creeping upo you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remady. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered in

thills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over of gue medicines, that it subdues the complaint wit

PIMEAPPLE CIDER.—Dr. Taibot's concentrated Medical Pineapple Cider will cure you if you are sick; and if you are well will prevent sickness. See notice in Zion's Herald from Jan 1st to June 1st. Send for circular. One ounce sample bottle mailed free, on receipt of 30 cents for postage. B. T Balbit, 64 to 74 Washington Street, New York.

Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. and M. S. Burr & Co., beston Mass.

Rev. P. T. Kenney says : " I know of noth

n such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, s mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y. Feb. 1. AT REDUCED PRICES.-Black Silks, Alpaceas, Mohairs, Prints, Cottons, DeLaines, Balmorals, and a variety of Ladies Dress Goods, Mantillas, Shawls and Capes, at 94 Hanover Street. O. S. CURRIER & Co. tf. June 14.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL CO. of No. Druggists and Doslers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & Co., General Agents, 287 Pearl St., New York. March 22.

A SPECIFIC FOR NERVOUSNESS .- Dodd's Nervine has an established reputation. It cannot fail to benefit any man, or woman, who is afflicted with nervous difficulties in any form. Neuralgia is subdued, pain is annihilisted, an equal circulation of the Nerva Aurala produced, quiet and calm repose vi-lithe

# Advertisements.

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY and Female Collegiate Institute.
Fall Term commences Thursday, Aug. 31st. A full Board of experienced and 'fficient Teachers in all the Departments.
Expenses for Board and Tuition as low as the times will allow. For further particulars address the Pricepal.
Aug 16

CHARMING BONGS FOR CHILDREN, Over Two Hundred of Them—in the new Javenile Music Book, by EMERSON, "MERRY CHIMES," which will soon be in the hands of all the young folks from Maine to California. Over Ten Thousand Copies aircady sold. Price 50 cents. Specimen pages free. Sent post paid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St. Aug 16

structions given to Private Pupils and to Classes, in every department of music. Vocal, Instrumental and Theoretical. For circulars, apply to OLIVER DITSON & CO., 27 Washington Street, or to EDWARD B. OLIVER, 26 Oak Street, Boston, Mass. CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

Received for Freinants and Amount of Losses, 2376,800
Amount of Losses, paid to Feb. 1, 1863, 203,370
Total amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, 4,70,387

" of Dividends, 2,469,137
Am't rec'd for Interest the past year, 4523,459 05
Am't of Losses (101 lives) 402,700 00 Excess of Interest received over losses,

Dividends declareds declared the past year, 50 per cent.

Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of February, Exclusively for the Benefit of the Insured.

EDWIN RAY, General Agent.

BOSTON OFFICE, NO. 20 STATE STREET.

May 39

GEORGE M. GUILD & CO., PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully announce that they have REMOVED to their new and commodious WARE-NO. 544 Washington Street,

(ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,)
where they will be happy to see their customers and friends.
They propose to keep constantly on hand a FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, for Sale and to Let. Thankful for past

avors, they hope to merit an increase of the public attention Similia Similibus Curantur.

G. W. STEARNS, M.D., Physician and Sur-MASS.

Visiting Hours, from 8 to 12, A. M.; from 3 to 6, P. M.

Special Calls attended at any Hour. 3mos June 21

WILLIAM B. MAY, STOCK BHOKER, 7 Congress St. and 2 Congress Square.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Railroad, Bank, Manufacturing, and all other Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the SALINE APERIENT. ilious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Het Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity the Stomach, Torpidity, of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Afections, Gravel, Piles,

AND ALL COMPLAINTS WHERE

hesta.

t is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles
keep in any e imate, and merely requires water
poured upon it to produce a delightful
effervescent beverage.

effervescent beverage.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentles of the highest standing throughout the country, and iteadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strong guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend to the favorable notice of an intelligent public. Innufactured only by
TARRANT & CO.,

No. 278 Greenwich St., cor. Warren St., NEW YORK, AND FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. May 3 THOS. W. SILLOWAY, CHURCH ARCHIat Montpelier, Vt., and also for the remodeling or construc-tion of offer fifty churches, costing from \$2,000 to \$40,000 each. He would be happy to exhibit drawings of the same, and give information on the subject to any desiring his services.

Charges moderate, and letters by mail will receive early attention. THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY.

Is a cure for all Throat and Lung Affections and Kidney Complaints. It is safe, It is pleasant. It is a sure. Circulars inaving testimonials from elergymen, doctors; editors and well known citizens, who have used the Compound for years, will be sent to any one desiring a better knowledge of its merits before giving it a trials.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M.D.. Proprietor,

New England Botanie Depot, Boston, Mass.

May 10 New England Botanie Der DERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Billo

seldom falls to cure Dyspepsia, Indigostion, Liver Compilata, Acid Stomach, Hearibura. Kidney Compilatus, Stor. Haab-Achte, Piles, Asthma or Phthiaic. Ringwerns, Belis, Felous. Whitlows, Old Sores, Swelled Joints, and GENERAL DEBIL-

It is also a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomesh, Painters' Colle, Diamencia, Dysentery, Sun-MER COMPLARY, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilbinius, as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venemous Reptiles. See directions accompanying each bottle.

Price 25 Cts . 50 Cts . and \$1 per Bottle.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Bells! West TROY Bell. FOUNDERY.
Established in 1826.)
The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms, and the composition of the mounted with their improved Patented Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

"That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making Bells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announced as the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and is a fact well known where bells of base material, such as Iron, Crade Steel, etc., have been brought into comparison with a good article of the genuine Bronze. Not possessing any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material ennot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bellmetal, as material, always has a high commercial value, the other can only command the price of old iron.

An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as also with our General Agents, FAIRBANKS & Co., (SCALE An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as also with our General Agents, FAIRBANKS & Co., (SCALE WARRHOUSE.) 252 BBOADWAY, New YORK, who will sell at Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give prompt attention to all orders and communications.

For full information in regard to our Bells, send for an illustrated Catalogue:

E. A. & G. R. MENDELT,

Tune 7.

# Advertisements.

FOR THE NATION! COE'S DYSPERSIA The World's Great Remedy DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION.

STOMACH AND BOWELS. PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF "COE'S COUGH

DYSPEPSIA is not only the sure forerunner of death, but he companion of a miserable life. It has been well called the Nation's Scourge; for more persons, both old and young male and female, suffer from its ravages, than from all other and energy, gives weariness and total indisposition to those once strong and active; renders the stomach powerless to digest the food, and has for its attendants,

Headache, Heartburn, Constipation, Nau-sea at Stomach, and General Debility

of the whole System.
using its subjects a particle of nourishing or hearty food, "COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!"

and we pledge our reputation upon our statement, when Positively Cure the Worst of You,

not in a year-not in a month-nor in a week-but you shal Bread and plain diet, who dare not eat anything the least wise hearty—first, because the Doctor has ordered the plain-est food, and secondly, for fear of the distress it causes— rising and souring on your stomach, we say, Sit down to your dinner, cat as hearty a meal as you wish, and as soon as the food begins to distress you, follow it by a single teaspoon—

DYSPEPSIA CURE!

AND IT WILL Relieve you Instantaneously! thus enabling you, by hearty eating, and the use of the cure after each meal (as often as the food distresses you, or sours on your stomach), you will get in a very few days so that you can do without the medicine, except occasionally, and by the time the first bottle is used up, we will guarantee you free from Dyspepsia, and able to eat, digest, and enjoy as hearty a breakfast as you ever sit down to in your healthlest hours, and we will foreful to you they also the state of the s and we will forfeit to you the price of the bottle, upon yo

aspoonfull will at once relieve the Dyspeptic sufferer, the hole bottle full would not materially injure him, as it is en COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Stomach, Constipation, Heartburn, Colic Pains in Stomach or Bowels, Dysentery, Vomiting, ill not and cannot exist where the cure is used. It remov the Disease by removing the cause; not like Alcoholic Bit-ers, which cover up your bad feelings for a few moments by

Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Sickness at the

elr exhilarating effects. Beware of all such remedies or beverages, but in their place use a Remedy that will restore the diseased functions to their normal condition, and set in motion the entire human mechansm in perfect harmony, and upon principles synonym with well defined physiological laws. That such will be

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

immediately and instantaneously, we pledge our word as men of honor—our reputation as Pharmaceutists—our favor-able acquaintance with the people as proprietors of the world-renowned "COE'S COUGH BALSAM," if it is used according to our Directions, which may be found with each

We add below some Testimonials from our neighbors and TESTIMONIALS. rom the Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madi Conn.

I have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, and can

rillingly testify to its value as a medicine.

HENRY GIDMAND, Pastor M. E. Church.

Madison, Conn., June 30, 1864. A Voice from Home through our City Papers. NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me, through your columns, to acknowledge my gratitude for the benefit I have received from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Although I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, the first dose gave instant relief, and converse has applied my to set appropriate them.

pain. I have now stopped using the medicine, as I no longe From the benefit derived by the use of Coc's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, I am prepared to say that I nee to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted to

pepsia to try it.

MR. COE :- The bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure you gave ne has backed up your statement concerning it. I have only used half a bottle, and can eat pine apple short cake, or anying else, without trouble. It acts like a charm. The relief Those who know my constitution, what my condition has

Those who know my constitution, what my condition has been for the last thirty years, will believe with me that a medicine which will reach my ease, will reach almost any one. Coe's Dyspepsia Curchas enabled me to cat anything I please, and it is very seldom I now have to use the medicine. It relieved me in an instant when I was in great pain. My whole system is being strengthened by its us

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS. While journeying on the ears, my stomach became badly eranged, causing severe pain in my head. Had it been on the water it would have been called sea-sickness. A lady sit-

remedy for Sea-sickness and Dyspepsia

New Haven, June 28, 1864. MESSES, C. G. CLARK & Co. Gentlemen :- I desire to pepeis Care," in cases of Coloira Morona. I had been lor twenty-four hours purging at the Stomach and bowels, every fifteen minutes. I went into your Drug Store to procure some brandy, as I had always been told that it was a good remedy for Dysentery. My pallid face and my weakness at once attracted the attention of the clerk in charge, and he asked me at once, "What is the matter?" I replied: "I have been for twenty-four hours vomiting and purging, and I am unable to stand or walk, from weakness, and this deadly

ould hardly believe the evidences of my own senses, and I lesire to publicly make known these facts, that the whole rorld may avail themselves of its use. Like bread, it should

Truly yours,

taken it three or four times, but have had no distressing fee hree or four mouthfulls without distressing me.

NEW HAVEN, June 11, 1864 NEW HAVEN, June 11, 1866.

MB. COE. Dear Sir:—The bottle of Dyspepsia Medicine I received from you, gave instantaneous relief. I only used it when my food distressed me. It was about like taking two doses to day, one to merrow, then every other day, increasing the quantity of food and decreasing the medicine, until I was enabled to eat, without taking snything stigal. My case was an extreme one, having suffered for seven years. I now consider myself cured, and by only using one bottle of medicine in the space of two months. The dose was a teasonofful.

ELLEN S. ALLEN.

Sold by Druggists in city and country, everywhere. Price \$1.00 per Bottle.

Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, C

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General New England Agend Boston, Mass.

Spate of Indiana, Girson County, Messes. C. G. Clark & CO.:

Gents:—I have disposed of the two bottles of Coe's Dyserspala Cure which I ordered from you, and it has had the desired effoct. I think it is a most excellent remedy. You will please find \$10 enclosed, for which you will please forward to me ten bottles of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

You will forward by Express. Address

A. P. Wilson,

# Poetry.

For Zion's Herald. "CLINGING TO JESUS." "Clinging to Jesus"-may I, then, so near Draw unto him, come thus so close to him? May I, this very self, this self so dim, So broken, rough, so darkened oft with fear, Unsightly too, so deeply scarred and torn, Of all sweet worth and beauty fully shorn

If but to touch his garment's outer hem He did permit me-just with trembling hand To touch him softly, O 'twere sweet to stand Even thus so close to him, for power to sten Sin's fearful flood, draw we all pure and sweet

But O, beyond all meed, beyond all thought, O wondrous condescension ! he doth lift Me from my poor low level, where I drift So utterly weak and helpless, bound and brought Into sin's snares and coils, and doth so bring Me to his very arms! O here 'tis life to cling!

He draws me to him-calls with tenderest work His love doth compass me on every side Love infinite, everlasting. " Soul, abide, Abide in me !" O sweeter than the birds' Most tender chiming when the morn appears, His voice thrills all my soul, quells all my fears

O when was love like his? He loves me still; He loves me most when least I merit love; And even when he doth most clearly prove Me vet most poor, most vile, he then doth fill My soul up to the brim with rarest grace, He then doth most disclose his loving face.

How dark the world for me without this Friend How full of cheer and sweetness having him! Compared with his, all other love how dim ! But yet he doth a heavenly beauty lend To the poor love we bear each other here; In Him, how all our love groweth sweet and clear,

I thank thee, O my God! for this thy gift. This gift unspeakable! O wondrous love, That crownest earth with heaven! O may I prove Not altogether blind! O may I lift Toward thee a heart wherein thine eyes may see A spirit yearning ever, Lord, for thee!

# Literany Hotices.

THE HISTORY OF METHODISM within the Bounds the Erie Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, by Rev. Samuel Gregg, Author of "Infant Church Mem-bership," and "Early Ripe Fruit." Published for the Author by Carlton & Porter. New York: for sale by J. P. Mageo.

As a local history this is a valuable book. As it i numbered Vol. 1, we expect it will be followed by another if the author's life is spared. Here are collected and recorded in a very interesting style many personal sketches and historical incidents connected with early Methodism which the future historian will find to be valnable materials for a more general history. It is wise to them will soon be gone from us. It would be well if similar histories were prepared within the bounds of all our older Annual Conferences. It is a very interesting, a well as a very valuable volume.

NATIONAL LYRICS, by John G. Whittier. Boston Ticknor & Fields.

This is another volume in paper cover, price 50 cents of the "Companion Poets." Whittier is one of our best poets. His muse is Christian and patriotic, and his poems full of beauty, strength, pathos and true poetic fire. He has so effectually touched the hearts of his liberty-loving countrymen, that he needs nobody's recommendation LETTERS TO VARIOUS PERSONS, by Henry D. Tho-reau. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

This volume is made up chiefly of Mr. Thoreau's pri-

vate correspondence, which gives a better insight into the author's mind than any of his previous works. The letters extend over a period of twenty-two years, from 1840 to 1862. The same eccentricities and peculiarities which characterize his style in his other writings show them-

FOUR NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS .- Carlton Porter have just published the following for the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church, under the editor supervision of Daniel Wise, D.D. Lilian : A Story of the Days of Martyrdom in England

The Crooked Tree, by Una Locke. With four illustra Poppy's Spring Holidays; A Story for Children. With

The Power of Kindness, by Mrs. H. C. Gardner. With Besides being prettily bound, these are all well-writte books, in a style to interest, please, and profit children and youth, and should be at once added to our Sunday School Libraries. Let the children read them while they are ne and fresh. For sale by J. P. Magee, Boston.

THE CONVERSION OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, by Char Merivale, B.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Bo

This volume of 267 octava pages contains the Boyle Lectures for 1864, eight in number, and delivered at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, by the well-known and popular author of the "History of the Romans Under the En pire." No man is better prepared to write or lecture or this subject than Mr. Merivale, and the subject is eminent ly worthy of his fame and pen. We are glad to have it in a separate volume. It will be found exceedingly interesting and instructive to all scholars in ecclesiastical or civil history. We hail with delight its accession to our histor ical and religious literature.

THE SUMMER CRUISE ON THE COAST OF NEW ENG

very readable, and full of interest even to those who know all about the things described-and more especially t those who are ignorant of them. Those who take a sim lar trip will want to take the book with them to compar its descriptions with their observations, and those who d

## Correspondence.

MY TRIP TO KANSAS .- No. 4. In passing down the Illinois Central Railroad fro Dixon to Mendota, we unexpectedly fell in with a acquaintance from Haverhill, one of the parishioner of the writer when stationed there a few years since The piercing winds of your coast had driven her bu hand away from New England in quest of a bette climate, where one predisposed to consumption might her husband at St. Louis, and from thence they wer to proceed to Syracuse, Mo., where they had selected a home. And how many more families from the eas will listen to the cordial invitation of loyal Missouri and swell the tide of her population and of her influence and power within the next five years. She has burst the fetters that bound her-made "her enemies he footstool "-hurled from power and place the cormo rants who, satisfying their own perverted appetites with blood, poisoned what they could not devour, and now commences a dispensation that will ultimate in the development of her vast resources, and will give her an imperial sway in the counsels of the nation commensurate with the fertility of her soil and the extent of her territory.

Crossing the "father of waters" at Quincy, we opened our eyes for the first time to some of the external marks of the "domestic institution;" the commodious, well finished dwelling-house with its surrounding cabins, resembling a hen with her brood around her; told us but too plainly of the most outrageous and heaven-provoking type of caste the civilized world ever tolerated. But the skin of the snake was all we saw, thank God! the venomous reptile was gone. A little farther on we saw another mark, which reminded us that we were passing over historic ground; it was a log fort erected by our military forces for the protection of one of the bridges on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. We saw others similar farther on towards St. Joseph. The angry waves of the rebellion surged over this railroad in its early days, and threatened its destruction; but Heaven would not allow the cordon binding free Illinois and free Kansas together to be severed. The efforts of the "Confederacy" to break this important artery in the right shoulder of Uncle Sam, or wrench from his trunk the limb through

course. Arrested near by, they were first handed over to the military authorities; then by the military were transferred to the municipal authorities of Macon. Result: they were summarily sent out several miles from the town in the midst of a concourse of citizens for trial, and they have not since been seen. Not many miles away from the scene of this retribution.

"Why have "ment. "Because I don't wish to be unhappy, nor mad, nor do I wish to think that I have a mean mother." "O," said Bessie, "I don't. Mother is so kind to me, and she is so good to Harry; but do you like to be old and wrinkled and lame, and to have no home?"

"Yes, I like all these things, because God sent them. He has let me live so many years to try and

Not many miles away from the scene of this retribution on the line of the same railroad, our attention was called to another tragic event of the war—to another illustration of the chivalric (1) conduct of these "erring brethren" who sought to re-establish our government on a new corner stone.

On the north side of the railway, perhaps 75 rods from it, stands a comfortable frame house, in which lived a quiet German family. The head of this family was engaged in mercantile business, and had a store down in town, a few rods away on the other side of the railroad. Either by his nationality, or by his known sentiments, he became a marked man; and on a certain night of last summer, a few of the creatures of Jeff. Davis appeared at his door, aroused him from his slumbers and his bed, and demanded creatures of Jeff. Davis appeared at his door, aroused him from his slumbers and his bed, and demanded that he should accompany them to his store, with the pretext that they wished to purchase something. He hesitated about going with them, and they shot

him dead upon his own door stone in cool blood! This is only one specimen of the atrocities of which the head of the rebellion is evidently guilty from recent developments; and yet, by one of my New Hampshire correspondents I am informed that there is in some parts of New England a reaction in sentiment in favor of relieving him from the death penalty. Let me say the reverse is true here—the feeling strengthens that he ought to die, if possible a thou sand deaths. To partially meet the ends of justice, and to furnish a guaranty against a new crop of traitors in the next generation, Kansas demands first and last, that Jeff. Davis, the greatest criminal of the age, should be hung. On this part of our journey through Missouri, the scenery is rather monotonous and the part of the State on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is evidently not very promising. But anything wanting externally in interest was compensated for by the agreeableness of our fellow travelers. Among them was a Congregationalist elergyman of the Andover Theological Class of 1843, who in company with a large representation of his class came into the West immediately after graduation. He now resides at Hannibal, Mo., and is employed in the "Home Mission" work of his denomi-

nation, in his adopted State. Among other things he communicated in regard to the temper and spirit of the people, where he is now canvassing in the north part of the State, was this: that while they feel the need of Christian institutions, and earnestly desire the ministrations of the messengers of Christ who proclaim a pure gospel, yet they turn away with jealousy and distrust from the proffered services of those who represent either the Methodist Church, South, the Campbellites, or the Old School Presbyterians.

The ministers of these denominations made such record for themselves as a whole, before and during the war, that loyal Christians in this regenerated State desire the messages of salvation through some

Apropos to this suggestive fact, allow me to say to your readers how heartily I endorse an article of Rev. G. M. Steele, in the Herald of June 14, on " Ecclesiastical Reconstruction in the South." That paper in its main features, it seems to me, embodies principles which must be adopted as embracing the true policy of the Methodist Church, if we would build up a pure religion and church in that region, not liais to be the ultimate position and relations of the African race in this country, I will not assume to predict. At present let them cultivate for proper com- town of Saugus. pensation the farms on which they were born-buy the lands they may be able to pay for-be educated in the schools of their respective neighborhoods-worship in the churches when they prefer, and take their fair share in making the laws under which they are to live. If the order of Providence should seem to indicate that this state of things should be when we have paid a part of the debt we owe them, by educating them and preparing them for indepen dent political existence, they choose to depart in peace, let us still say, amen. G. S. DEARBOEN. Baldwin City, Kansas, July 21.

# Children.

For Zion's Herald. WINNIE.

The parents of little Winnie, whose death we pair fully record, left their busy home to find a respite from worldly care amid the hills of New Hampshire. But God had a lesson in store for them, such as they had never learned, and in the midst of their enjoyment the angel of death came down to bear their lovely boy to a fairer clime. Winnie was one of those active little fellows that attracted all toward him, and wound the tender cord of love around each heart.

He loved the Sunday School, and was always found with his little verse, and was an eager listener to the sweet story of the cross. His little prayer was never forgotten; and as he knelt each night beside his little crib, an earnest request for pspa and mamma went wending towards the throne. But suddenly God took him to himself, and crowned him an angel on the other side. He went with his father and mother to visit his grandparents, and after he had made their aged hearts glad for two brief weeks, he was suddenly attacked with inflammation of the brain and lived only ten days. Although his sufferings were great, yet he bore them without a single murmur. But two days before he died, and just before he lost his reason, he asked his mother if it was night, and then put his little hands over his face and said his last prayer. It might truly be said of him, " He budded on earth to bloom in heaven." It was always his delight to draw his little chair beside his mother and hear her sing, "The Shining Shore," and to repeat to her the Saviour's invitation, to suffer little children to come unto him and forbid them not. We hope that all the little children who read the story of little Winnie will learn of the Saviour's love, that they may find with him at last that happy home. W. P. GIDDINGS. last that happy home. Waltham, July 27th, 1865.

"I'M JUST AS UNHAPPY AS I CAN BE."

So said a little girl to herself one autumn evening, as she was passing a long covered bridge. "I'm real mad about it, and I think it's very mean that I can't have it." Bessie thought she was alone on the bridge, and she started in alarm when she heard a voice say, "Little girl, come back, and let me speak to you." The voice was so pleasant that the child turned back, and a few steps from her, resting on a beam, sat a small woman, with bent form and wrinkled face, who asked, "Will you tell me your trouble?"

"My mother won't buy me a new cloak that I want, just like Mary Cloud's, and I want it so much," said Bessie.

"What's the matter with this clock that "PM JUST AS UNHAPPY AS I CAN BE."

"What's the matter with this cloak that you are now wearing? it is nice and warm, and very pretty."

"O, it's all dark in here, and you can't see. It's
dreadful old-fashioned, and looks so by Mary's pretty

"Why will not your mother get you one? tell me

"Why will not your mother get you one? ten me that, little girl."

"She says that this cloak is perfectly good, and that Harry, my cousin, whose father and mother are dead, needs all the money she can spare this winter."

"Has he an overcoat to wear?"

Bessie laughed. "Why, he is a little boy not big enough to get out alone, if he could walk; and he can't walk one step, and perhaps he never will."

"Would you like to take his place, and have just what he has?"

No, not for anything." "Would you like to be me, and carry this big bas ket a mile?"

go, and my basket is heavy."

Bessie watched the little woman as she slowly wen ber way through the bridge.

"O, dear me, I am so thankful for what I have, won't mind not having the cloak any more," though Bessie; and she truly intended to remain thankful to the and of her days.—Child's Paper.

# Miscellany.

THE WORD IN DUE SEASON. A young lady became a disciple of Jesus. Her heart was full of love to him. It grieved her to hear any word or see any act displeasing to the Master. One day she had occasion to enter the workshop of shoemaker. Several men were present. One of them frequently took the name of God in vain. She ventured, though a stranger, to speak a word of re proof. "Are you aware, sir, whose name you utter

carelessly?" He looked towards her and said, " One of the good folks, are you?—going to glory, hey? I'm bound the other way; when I arrive there I'll reign, any way." The words of an old hymn came freshly to the lady's ind. She repeated them :

"If God should take you at your word, And smite you to the dust, Then send you to that burning lake, Your doom would be but just."

The man was silent for a moment, then resum his conversation. But he did not utter another oath The next morning he called at the residence of the lady, asked her pardon for his rudeness, and requeste her prayers. From that time there was a decider change in his character.

Solomon says, " A word spoken in due season, ho good is it." Paul says, "Be instant in season and ou of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine.

## Memoirs.

CHARLES SWEETSER.

Charles Sweetser, Esq., of Saugus, died after a ver rief illness, at his home in Cliftondale, on Monday July 24th, aged 72 years. For forty years he was a mber of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Worthily representing the church, during all this period, in the various relations of private, public and social life, ble to be tampered with and corrupted by worldly, diffusing through a wide circle of warmly attached the views of Bro. S. I would say that when the colored associates, a healthy and genial Christian influence; people manifest a desire to set up for themselves an liberally sustaining all the institutions of the gospel, ndependent church organization, I would not think first from his poverty and afterwards from his wealth, it best to interpose any barrier in their way. What an active and energetic man of business, an enterpris ing and public-spirited citizen, his loss is as heavy a blow as death could deal upon the church and the

All the brethren in the ministry who for a genera tion have been privileged to preach the gospel in this town will feel, as they read this sad announcement, that they have one faithful friend less on earth. No preacher who has ministered here can fail to recall that ever youthful face, florid and smiling, that punctually greeted him from the head of that pew on perpetual, let the country say amen. If, ultimately the Sabbath morning; the mild eye that so easily ran over with sympathy when a string of pathos was touched, though ever so lightly; the responsive glance sure to come when a great gospel truth was unfolded: the frank, cheery tones and cordial grasp of his Sabbath greeting when the service was ended. And then his steady and unffinching faithfulness through cold and hot, through wet and dry; his wisely blended caution and firmness in the critical moments when the church and minister looked around for counsel and listened respectfully for his every word; the subments of Christian joy, and the cheerful accents and appeful glance that no defeat could daunt in hours of espondency. And then the smile of welcome that reeted you at his hospitable threshold; the easy affaility, revealing the gentleman and the Christian at a glance, that made his house at once your home-who hat was ever his pastor has forgotten all this?

Mr. Sweetser was baptized in infancy, in the old arish church of what is now Saugus Centre, in 1794. But this early consecration did not ripen into Christian profession until 1825, when he publicly took on him the vows of Christian life and united with what was then the infant Methodist Church in Saugus. He was the head of a large family, some of whom will make good his place in society and in the church, and one of whom is a member of the New England Conference

As a citizen he took an active and earnest-intere n all public and political affairs. Decided in the ex pression of his opinions, though not contentious, pop-ular in manner, affable with all grades of men, though without the gifts of public speech, observant of mer and things, and, considering his early advantages ntelligent on all matters of public interest, ho and trustworthy above all reproach, he had many qualities to win confidence and command respect in public life. He was therefore often called to hono able public offices in his native town, and twice rer resented it in the Massachusetts Legislature. In hi youth a "Jefferson Republican," then an ardent follower of Jackson, a conservative anti-slavery man during the great political conflict that prefaced the rebellion, he voted as a member of the Massachusett Legislature for Charles Sumner, when first elected to the United States Senate, and for Mr. Douglas in the critical Presidential campaign of six years ago; but when the echoes of Fort Sumter awaked the nation he gave his voice, his heart, his all to the cause of loy alty and freedom. Often displaying partizan zeal, but never bitter, he passed through the trying ordeal of political controversy, as his opponents will testify, without staining that Christian courtesy that always

covered him as a garment. Naturally a man of taste, he was greatly interested in all public improvements, and in this respect also his native town has long felt his influence, and will this day acknowledge greater indebtedness to him than to any other citizen.

Practical rather than imaginative, cautious and conservative in his tastes and habits of thought, he was not a man to press forward in the van of reform atory movements, but one to march steadily and un falteringly in the wake of great principles when once fairly revealed. When he had taken a position which in his judgment involved moral principle, no man who knew him ever thought of attempting to swerve his pur-pose. Steady, hopeful and reliable everywhere, his piety flowed on in a calm, full-banked stream. In his religion, as in his business, never hurrying and never faltering, working straight on without noise or pretense, he wasted none of his energies, but filled every ness. Frugal and industrious from necessity in early life, he could sympathize with youthful strugglings against adverse fortune, and was generous not only

which it ran, were mighty and persistent, yet unsuccessful. Two "marks of the beast" we have discovered so soon; they have hardly passed from our meditations before the whirling wheels of our chariot have transported us to still another. We are at the city of Macon now; and here a few days before we passed three of the guerrillas which so long infested the State, were brought to a sudden standstill in their fiendish course. Arrested near by, they were first handed over to the military authorities: then by the military and stands and stands are the stands and stands are the course. Arrested near by, they were first handed over to the military authorities: then by the military and stands are the stands and stands are the stands are the city of the military authorities: then by the military and stands are the stands are th the infirmities of age, being exceedingly regular and careful in all his habits, and both his parents having Oak, lived to a great age, it was natural for his family and friends and himself to suppose that some and perhaps
Ebony, et
many years awaited him. A slight indisposition, or
Black Wa what was deemed such, during the week previous, did not prevent his attendance to his usual business, and excited little serious apprehension. On the morning of his death he walked unassisted to the breakfast table, but was soon obliged to return to his bed, and showed symptoms of an acute and dangerous form of bronchitis. He sank at once into a stupor from which there was no earthly wakening. The day before his death, in conversation with a lady, he incidentally alluded to his religious experience, and in his usual quiet but decided manner declared his entire submission to the will of God, and firm reliance upon his romises. He had no thought that this was his dying testimony. Had he been conscious, we know that he would have met the last great foe with his wonted smile and cheerful tones, but he had lived victorious and therefore though surprised in the last encounter

## Biographical.

REV. J. K. B. CLAYTON died of typhoid fever, on the 22d of June last, aged 39 years. He was born in Bethel, Sullivan Co., N. Y. At 19 years of age he consecrated himself to Christ, and without delay cast in his lot with the people of God. He felt himself drawn by a strong force to the "fellowship of the saints," and also to the special work of promoting the interests and prosperity of the church. To quality himself for such a high vocation he went to the "School of the Prophets," at Concord, N. H., in 1851, and graduated in the class of 1854. In 1855 he joined the East Genesee Conference, and was appointed at Hammondsport. The next year have con's Orders and took a location. But though at this time he became detatched from the itinerancy, yet he did not reliaquish the idea of usefulness in the Master's vincipard; he devoted himself henceforth mainly to the work of teaching; first in his native State, and subsequently in Illinois. Finding that teaching gradually impaired his health, he came to this place in April last, and engaged in mercantile business. By his Christian integrity and zeal, by his urbane manners and sympathetic nature he secured at once our affection, and excited in us high hopes that he would greatly aid us in building up Zion in this place. How soon-were those hopes blighted! On Sunday, June 19th, his name was recorded upon our church book; and on the following Wednesday he ascended to the "Jerusalem above," and entered upon the "race of immortals." Composed and supported in suffering, he saw the arrow of the "insatiate archer" poised unmoved—whispered his farewell messages to his companion and little daughter—expressed his faith and triumph in Christ—and his work was done. A few hours passed, and he was landed by the "boatman" upon the "ever green shore."

Geo. S. Dearborn.

Baldwin City, Kas., July 20.

S18TER BLOOMY TOBEY died in Fairfield, Me., May 22, 1865, aged 87 years and 5 months. She came from Sandwich, Mass. to this town about sixty years ago; was converted when about 20 years old; soon after joined the M. E. Church, and by a godly and exemplary life has always honored her membership. Sister T. wherever she was, showed the life of a real and true Christian. It is the let of hut few to exhibit se even a temper and he seems. was, showed the life of a real and true Christian. It is the lot of but few to exhibit so even a temper and be so careful of improper or hasty words. Her children and grand-children "rise up and call her blessed." "But few children," they say, "ever had such a mother." They can call to memory no part of her life or actions that were not worthy of a Christian mother. She lived a Christian life and died a Christian death, and now rests from her labors, and her works do follow her. "Blessed are the

Bno. John Gifford died in Fairfield, Me., June 26, 1865, aged 79 years. Bro. Gifford has long been a living Christian, known and read of all men so far as known at all. He had been a class leader for more than thirty-five years, and during that whole time was never known so much as once to be absent from his class when he could consistently be there; but many times would go to the class room and wait his hour and yet no other member would be here. He esteemed it a pleasure to build fires and do every consistent duty to get the members to the class-room, and have them blessed after getting there. He did not mourn to give up the world as he grew old; he did not mourn or rear occause he must die, but ne du appear truly to mourn when he saw the class meeting declining, and members neglecting their duty in absenting them-selves from this excellent means of grace. Though Bro, G. had the infirmities of a man, yet there are but few in whom we can find so many excellences as a father, a citi-zen and a Christian. But he sweetly "sleeps in Jesus," and now is free from pain and sorrow. "Let me die the death of the righteons" death of the righteous."
Fairfield, Aug. 1, 1865.

BRO. WARREN WING died in Fairfield, Me., July 22, aged 45 years. Bro. W. though limited in his sphere of life, did no harm, lived a good life, died suddenly, and we trust is now and "shall forever be with the Lord."

Fairfield.

A. HATCH.

JOSEPH W. ROBINSON, Co. D, 18th Regiment Conn JOSEPH W. ROBINSON, Co. D., 18th Regiment Conn-Vols., died, a victim to rebel barbarities, at Anderson-ville, Geo., Sept 29th, 1864. He experienced religion in 1850 or '51, and joined the East Thompson M. E. Church, of which he remained a consistent and worthy member until death. In his last letter, written to his wife soon after his capture he wrote: "If we meet not again on earth, meet me in heaven." He enlisted Aug. 6th, 1862, was wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels, May 15th, 1864, and was by them confined in Andersoaville, until death released him from their hands and introduced him to the lows of heaven. him to the joys of heaven. East Thompson, Conn., Aug. 3d.

STEPHEN CONNER died at Great Falls, N. H, July 31st, aged 66 years. Father C. had been a member of the High Street Church since 1846. In my calls upon him during his sickness, I have found him trusting in Christ, and waiting joyfully to be admitted to the church triumphant. Those who have known him for years say "He was a good man." May we meet him in heaven. Great Falls, Aug. 5th. D. C. BABCOCK.

CALVIN R. GREENWOOD, of Moscow, Me., member of Company K, 9th Me. Regiment, died at Raleigh, N. C., of chronic diarrhea, May 8, 1865, aged 44 years. He enlisted July, 1864, for one year. In a few weeks his family fondly expected his return. Intelligence of his sickness was received, and also that he had so far recovered as to be able to visit the house of the Lord, with the prospect of a speedy recovery. Soon the sad intelligence came that he was dead. Bro. Greenwood was converted at the age of 15 years, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in his native town. He was greatly endeared to his family; in the community be was highly respected. To him was accorded uniformity of piety. He sustained an official relation in the church for some time. He was active and naeful, much needed, and will be greatly missed.

Sister Jane Davis (more generally known as Sister Jane Moody, that being the name of her first husband) after a protracted period of great suffering, patiently endured to the close of life, died in the blessed hope of a glorious immortality, on Sunday, July 9, aged 67 years In the life and death of this estimable Christian lady, irre fragible evidence has been afforded her children and friends that "The rightsous is more excellent than he neighbor." Sister Davis had been a member of the Chestnut M. E. Church in this city for over six years.

Nashua, N. H.

## Advertisements.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE affords the very best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercia and Musical Education. French Conversation and Lewis Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gentiemes daily without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing 50000. Eighteen instructors. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Principal. Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

DR. DIO LEWIS FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, Lexington. Mass.

Twenty superior Teachers, among whom are THEODORE
D. WELD, formerly Principal of the Eagleswood School,
New Jersey, and I. N. CARLETON, formerly of Phillips
Academy, Andover.

Bend for Catalogue and Circular to Dr. Lewis.

DB. WILLIAMS VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradioate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted co cure Jasandice in its worst forms, all fillious Diseases, and plania, tass and plants, and plants, and plants, and four Jaundice in its worst forms, all Bilious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headsches, Disziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., and M. S. Burk & Co., Boston.

Sept 3

STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

## Advertisements.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, Oak, with Walnut Carvings 1200 eac

274 Washington Street, Boston, 596 Broadway, New York.

THE BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COM-OF PITTSFIELD, MASS., Endowment Policies for \$1000 to \$10,000. PAYABLE TWENTY YEARS PROM DATE, prior decease, with full participation in profits. as payable in one, five, ten, or annual payments, and man forfeitable for the proportion of premium paid.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having a cash capital of \$200,000, \$400,000, gainst Hazards by Fire, on Merchand property; also on Buildings, for one Silas Pierce,
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LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job ses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver My You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit.

persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by one at their homes or places of business.

portant fact. The world is progressing. God through human instrumentalities is giving freedom to millions. Will he forget the Drunkard? Never! The dark clouds that are hanging over the Inebriate's household are being expelled.

The "Radical Cure for Drunkenness," prepared by DR
BEERS, 31 ESSEX STREET, is blessing thousands of fami lies. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given without the knowledge of the patient.

Call and see the letters and recommendations, or enclose

HUMPHREYS HOMGOPATHIO SPECIF1CB have proved, from the most ample experience,
an ENTHRE SUCCESS—Simple. Prompt, Efficient and Exliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple, that mistakes cannot be made in using
them; so harmless, as to be free from danger, and so efficient,
as to be always reliable.

Cents.

22, 14 SALT-RHEUM, Erysipelas. Eruptions, 16 SHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains, 16 FEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever Agues, 17 PILES, Internal or External, 18 OPHITHALMY, Sore, Inflamed Eyes, 19 CATARRH, Acute Chronic Influenza, 20 WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spasmodie, 21 ASTHMA, Difficult Breathing, 22 EAR DISCHARGES, and Impaired Hearing, 24 GENERAL DEBILITY, Physicial Weakness, 25 DROPSY, and Scanty Secretions, 38 SUBJURG, 39 DROPSY, and Scanty Secretions, 39 DROPSY, and Scanty Secretions, 30 WINTER STREET, 30 SEAS SICKNESS, or sickness from riding, 25 NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Emissions, &c., 1 SOR SEMINAL PRINCES, WILLIAM STREET, 30 SPASS SERVING, 30 WINTER STREET, 30 SPASS, STREET, SEMINAL SERVING, 30 WINTER STREET, 30 SPASS, SEMINAL SEMI

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE BEMINARY
AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE, EAST GREENWICH es. C. M. ALVORD is now Principal of the Commercial Colleg Department. It is supplied with Bank Note, Store, Office ster. For Catalogue, address July 26 4t REV. J. T. EDWARDS, A.M.

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS is prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTRY in a highly satisfactory and skillful manuer, at his office, No. 15 Tremont Row. Having had extensive experience, and having excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, he offers his professional services, condicant that he can please his patrons. Dr. Daniels was among the first to introduce the celebrated Nitrous Oxyde Gas, and has used it with much success. Sets or partial sets of teeth made on Gold, Silver or the Vulcanite base, and candid advice given in all cases.

Persons vigiting the city will find it very convenient to call

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY! DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS,

10,000 Dollars Heward, is offered for Hecipe.

13 It contains no Oplum, Calomel, or Mineral Poison, as an be safely taken by the most Delicate Child. It is estimated that 150,000 die annually, in the United States, with Consumption, and Professor Eberle says that a vast number of these could be saved by the timely use of some

MESSES. A. L. SCOVILL & Co. Gentlemen.—Some weeks since, while briefly sojourning in the city of Pittsburg, I was suddenly stakede with a violent hemorrhage of the lung, bleeding very freely. I also had a very distressing cough. A physician was immediately called, who pronounced my case an extremely critical one, and advised me to telegraph to my friends to come to me at the earliest possible period. I was very much alarmed, knowing the physician thought I could not live but a short time; but having frequently been informed, verbally and by circulars, that your DE. WM. HALL'S BALSAN FORTHE LUNGS possessed great medicinal virtues, and that it has performed wonderful cures of similar cases to my own, I was induced to try it. The result was most happy, It cured me, and I am now in the enjoyment of my usual good health. I make this statement for the benefit of those whose lungs are in any way affected.

B. S. H. Good,

A. L. SCOVILL & CO. Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
For sale by M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, and Druggists an Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the United States.
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either silk, linen thread or spool cotton, and makes a seam clastic as the fabric used. PRICE, FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS.
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NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES. U. S. SANITA ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AGENCY,

No. 53; Summer Street, Boston, will attend to the Collection of Saidlers' and Sailors' Claims on the Government, free of all charge for services. Having a central office in Washing ton, they have unusual facilities for prompt collections. Apply to FRANCIS S. DYER, Local Agent, 53; Summer St. Boston. June 7 CONSTITUTION WATER. The Great Remedy

AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the pu has ever been offered.

It is not a Mineral Water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt, when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to

relieve.

A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second-class physicians that cry down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomknowledge of different remedies enables him to produce a cure, while others fail in the attempt, Selence is satisfied

with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain.

We have always been careful to use language in our Circular eccive so many communications from persons for which constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no nention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a Medicine, in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people, for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in recard to diet, etc., relate only to the disease under which

have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remerks. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the discase is fully established, is intolerable—the patient drinks constantly with out being satisfied; also dryness of the mouth, crack

remedy for diabetes, and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK

DUST DEPOSIT, ETC., ETC.

Diseases arising from a faulty secretion—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

TION WATER IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY. There is another class of symptoms arising from irregular-

does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dinness of Vision.

These irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month hasses without au effort being made to assist nature, the diffi-uasses without au effort being made to assist nature, the diffi-uity becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appe-ite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and Censumption finally ends her career.

RRITATION OF BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Con-

PHYSICIANS atment of these diseases, and only use them fo

CONSTITUTION WATER DIURETICS rritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon

READ! READ!! READ!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGO. Denr Sir:—In February, 1861, I was missived with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed nore than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was bliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the dietal and the green was the control of the c

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861 WM. H. GREGG & Co. Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the follow

Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the rollowing certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner:

My wife was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Pulpitation of the Heart and Irritation of the Bladder. I called a physician, who attended her about three mouths, when he left her worse than he had found her. I then employed one of the best thy sicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite as much pain. He finally gave her up, and said, "her case was incurable. For," said he, "she has such a combination of complaints that medicine gives for one operates against some other of her difficulties." About this time she commenced the use of Constitution Water, and, to our utter astonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have the de-

WEATHERSFIELD, Conn., March 2, 1863.

Dr. W. H. GREGG. Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement of "Constitution Water," recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Biadder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your Agents at Hartford, Mesers. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change is my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it; I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God over attend you in your labor of love. recommend it to be.
Your struly,
LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH. e present the CONSTITUTION WATER to the public with conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of asses for which it has been found so eminently successful uring; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our

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WHO WISH THE BEST, WHO WISH TO ECONOMISE.

THEIR GREAT SUCCESS is simply becan
third of the quantity is more than equal to the o
Placoving Extracts, and they are the
True, High Flavor of the Fruits.

True, High Playor of the Fruits.

They make Delicious Ice Cram.
They make Excellent Pastry.
They are an important part in Custards, Blane Mange, and other Cookery.

DEALERS TREBLE THEIR SALES WITH THEM.
AND SAY "THEY BELIEVE NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND."

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Colton's Fragrant Glycerine Compound.
A New Abticle for the Tollet.
For all Seasons of the Year. Healing and Soothing.
PLEASANT TO USE AND A FINE PREFUNE.
BEMOVES Eruptions and Roughness of the Skin, Freckin, almost like Magic.
Is highly medicated, yet free from every article injurious in the skin.
As a Cosmetic to Soften, Whiten and Beautify the Skin it is Unequated.
Try it. COLTON'S TOILET ARTICLES, NOS. 1 and 2. CALISAYA AND PERUVIAN BARKS, GOLDEN SELL WORM WOOD, VALERIAN, and others of the choicest Vegetable Medicines.

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TO STRENGTHEN AND INVIGORATE OLD OR
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A gentle Laxative for the Bowels, and Quieting Ledicing A gentle Laxative for the Nervous Systems.

It Cures Spring and Summer Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigotion, Fever and Ague, Billous Headache and all Billouness, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, &c.

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it. Much of her hair had fallen from the tor at. Much of her hair had fallen from the top of h and an intolerable itching sensation prevailed all o scalp. She commenced using your Hair Grower a fea since, and although she has not consumed one bottle of her hair is growing quite rankly again, and the itchin sation is entirely removed. We consider your preparate the hair a very valuable article, and you are at liberty ploy this testimony as you please.

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under the direction of a full corps of competent Prof and Teachers.

The uniform price of Board and Tuttion for all College Students, whether pursuing the Regular or a Special Course, if fixed for the present at \$350 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No extra charges for fuel, light, washing, use the brary and apparatus, or for any of the studies of the College Proper. For each of the extra collegiate branches, vis.: Music Drawing, Painting and Riding, an additional charge will be made of from \$40\$ to \$60 per annum.

Books, Stationery and Drawing materials will be furnished at the College Depository at actual co-t.

To allow time for a proper classification of the Students, and for other preliminaries, applications for admission should be forwarded as early as possible. Each application should state the name and age of the young lady, the Post Office address of her parent or guardian, what her previous studies have been, (naming the most advanced text books, and bow much of each she has studied, and what studies she propose to pursue in the College.)

No day scholars are received, and none under fifteen years of age.

Frospectuses will be forwarded on application addressed to Prospectuses will be forwarded on application addressed to Clerk of Vassar Female College, Foughkeepsie, N. I., and, when obtained, it is requested that they may be circulated to the control of the cont - rainter, for interior Decorations of Churches, Pub Halls, Private Residences, &c. No. 31 JOY'S BUILDING, (81 Washington St.) Boston. April 19

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B. B. RUSSELL & CO., 55 Cornhill, Boston COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 48 Washington Street, Boston. Jan 25

WANTED-Agents to Canvass for Life of Abra ham Lincoln. "People's Edition"—a doilar book.

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Skin, others on the Kidneys, and others upon the Bowels and Lungs.

It is by a peculiar chemical combination of all these Extraction ese Pills are made-possessing the most extraordist Meacy for curing
ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

Liver Complaint.

This disease is more prevalent than people have an idea of.
When the Liver is obstructed or functive, the bile is impulsand this impure bile is carried into the secretions of the special control of the spec A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, and Druggists if

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Office, 228 Washington Street, Boston.
The machine for family use.—Advocate an Most honorable to American genius.—Ind.

Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the U.S.

THE MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION MORRILL'S PETROLEUM STOVE. One of the most brilliant triumphs of American genit IT COOKS, WASHES AND IRONS

WITHOUT COAL, WOOD OR GAS!

Does the work easier, quicker, better, and with as little as use as any known method; and in its use, without a Ride short time. It is also perfectly free from soot, sales a smoke, and makes no unpleasant smell. Warerooms, No. 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, July 5

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